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MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

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CHEMICAL LABORATORY
ACADEMIC BUILDING
VIEW ON THE CAMPUS
SANDER J. CO. ST. L.

TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL

COLLEGE.

1900--1901.

Express and Postoffice - - - - Agricultural College, Miss.
Telegraph and Freight Office - - - - Starkville, Miss.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

1901--1902.

THE MERIDIAN NEWS.
PRINTERS AND BINDERS
MERIDIAN, MISS.

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Hon. J. R. Stowers.....Ex-Officio Treasurer.
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Hon. H. M. Street.....Meridian.
Col. W. B. Montgomery.....Starkville.
Gen. S. D. Lee.....Columbus.

TRUSTEES WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1902.

Hon. H. M. Street.....Meridian.
Hon. R. C. Lee.....Madison Station.
Gen. S. D. Lee.....Columbus.

TRUSTEES WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1904.

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Maj. W. H. Morgan.....Sheppardtown.

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MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

AND

OTHER OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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I. D. SESSUMS, B. Sc.....ACTING COMMANDANT

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

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MECHANIC ARTS AND ELECTRICITY.

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C. E. ARD, B. Sc.....Adjunct Professor
J. S. WIER, B. Sc.....Assistant Professor
J. E. MCKELL, B. Sc.....Instructor

TEXTILE.

ARTHUR WHITTAM.....Director
J. S. WIER, B. Sc....In Charge Department of Yarn Manufacture
F. A. ABBOTT.....In Charge of Weaving and Designing Dep't.

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C. T. AMES, B. Sc.....Assistant

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

J. S. MOORE, M. Sc.....Acting Professor

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

J. C. ROBERT, M. D., V. M. D.....Professor

CHEMISTRY.

W. F. HAND, M. Sc.....Professor
J. S. CARROLL, M. Sc.....Assistant
E. B. FERRIS, M. Sc.....Assistant
W. S. WELCH, B. Sc (Assistant).....Resigned Aug. 15, *1901*

W. F. GRAINGER, B. Sc. (Assistant)... ..Resigned April 10, 1901
I. D. SESSUMS, B. Sc.....Assistant
J. A. TURNIPSEED, (Stenographer).....Resigned April 24, 1901
MISS MAUDE BUTLER.....Stenographer

BIOLOGY.

G. W. HERRICK, B. Sc..... Professor

ENGLISH.

W. H. MAGRUDER, A. M..... Professor
F. J. WEDDELL, B. Sc.....Assistant Professor

MATHEMATICS

B. M. WALKER, M. Sc..... Professor
J. W. FOX, M. Sc..... Associate Professor
C. R. STARK, B. Sc..... Instructor
A. M. MAXWELL.....Instructor in Book-Keeping

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

I. D. SESSUMS, B. Sc.....Acting Professor

HISTORY AND CIVICS.

J. M. WHITE, M. Sc.... Professor

EXPERIMENT STATION.

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G. W. HERRICK, B. Sc.....Botanist and Entomologist
A. B. MCKAY, B. Sc..... Horticulturist
J. C. ROBERT, M. D., V. M. D..... Veterinarian
W. R. PERKINS, M. Sc..... Associate Chemist
J. S. MOORE, M. Sc.....Dairy Husbandry
C. T. AMES, B. Sc..... Assistant Horticulturist
R. C. KING, B. Sc..... Treasurer
J A. TURNIPSEED, (Stenographer)..... ..Resigned April 24, 1901
MISS MAUDE BUTLER..... Stenographer

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J. S. WALLACE, B. Sc.....Assistant Professor
J. L. STINSON, B. Sc.....Instructor
T. E. ROYALS, B. S. Instructor
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R. C. KING, B. Sc.... Secretary and Purchasing Agent
A. F. RUSH, JR.....Assistant Secretary
J. W. CASSELL, B. Sc. (Sten'r. & T'w'r.)....Resigned Apr. 24, 1901
J. A. TURNIPSEED.....Stenographer and Typewriter
W. H. BARR, M. D..... .Surgeon
E. A. GROSVENOR (Hospital Nurse).....Resigned Sept. 29, 1900
MISS MAMIE CRITZ, (Hospital Nurse).....Resigned Nov. 2, 1900
J. M. GERAGHTY..... Hospital Nurse
W. J. GALLAWAY.....Steward and Janitor
J. F. MONTGOMERY.....Foreman of Farm
J. M. WHITE, M. Sc.....Librarian
C. R. STARK, B. Sc... Assistant Librarian

Objects and History of the College.

The College owes its origin to an act of the General Government, passed in 1862, to encourage the establishment of industrial colleges in the States to benefit "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." This act, among other things, provides for the "endowment, support and maintenance in each State of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such a manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the isdustrial classes."

The status of the Agricultural Land Scrip Fund, donated by the United States Government, is as follows: The scrip, representing 207,920 acres of public land, was sold for about ninety cents per acre, realizing in currency $188,298. This amount by judicious management, was increased to $227,150, which is now in the State treasury, represented by thirty-two-year bonds, running from 1896 to 1928, bearing six per cent. interest per annum.

The Legislature, by the Act of February, 28, 1878, divided the sum equally between Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College and this College, giving to each $113,575. A subsequent Legislature authorized the sale of $15,000 worth of bonds to purchase lands; so that the amount now in the State treasury to the credit of this College is $98,575, yielding an annual income of $5,914.50.

The Legislature of Mississippi, in accepting this endowment —a trust fund from the General Government—prescribed the following in the powers given to the Board of Trustees:

"The establishment and maintenance of a first-class institution, at which the youth of the State may acquire a common school education and a scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture, horticulture. and the mechanic arts; also the proper growth and care of stock, without, however, excluding other scientific and classical studies, including military tactics.

"They shall regulate the course of study, rates of tuition,

management of experimental farm, manner of performing labor, and the kind of labor to be performed by students."

The Acts of the General and the State Governments plainly define the objects of the College. The "leading object" must be to "benefit agriculture and the mechanic arts." Should studies be taught, other than such as relate to these interests, they are to be considered secondary, and rather as means by which to comprehend more readily the sciences underlying agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The instruction at the College must be such as to educate and direct the minds and tastes of students to agriculture, horticulture, care and growth of stock, management of farms, manner of performing labor, and to the mechanic arts. The College is not to be in the strictest sense either literary, classical, or military; but, rather, it is to be a college in which the industrsal classes shall be given a general education, combined with such scientific and practical knowledge as will make them familiar with the nature of the objects and the forces with which they have to deal.

This necessitates that special stress should be laid on such sciences as underlie agriculture and the mechanic arts, viz: chemistry, botany, geology, zoology, entomology, physiology mechanics, mathematics, physics, etc. To understand these properly, a very liberal culture, especially in English, is requisite. The various conditions contributing to an intelligent understanding of agriculture and the mechanic arts comprehend an education as broad and liberal as that needed in mastering any profession. This education, however, must of necessity differ in kind. Students whose education is intended to promote the interests designated in the Acts, must omit some studies taught in other colleges, looking to a general or special training. This education, too, is to be practical and industrial; students must not only be familiar with farms, machinery for iron and wood-work, and tools; but they must also labor themselves, and in this labor find a part of their education, the objects of which is to create a taste for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and to fix and preserve habits of industry.

In conformity with the acts designated, the Board of Trustees located the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College in Oktibbeha County, one and a half miles from the town of Starkville.

The College is on a permanent basis, the Legislature having made ample provisions for both agricultural and mechanical instruction, both in theory and in practice. There are now provided three courses, agricultural, mechanical and textile, all leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in the collegiate

department. The farm, creamery, stock barns and sheds, gardens, orchards, and shops for instruction in wood and iron and foundry work, are ample for practical training.

The Trustees have established a Preparatory, and a Collegiate course, which will afford the youth of the State ample means of acquiring, in accordance with the law, a thorough elementary education and a scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The large number of students in attendance each year shows that the College supplies a long-felt want to the people of the State, by giving a thoroughly practical education to its youth. It is evident that a large class of our people desire the young men of the State to combine manual labor and laboratory work with literary instruction; and this is a correct idea, where boys are to be educated for industrial pursuits. Training of this kind should be in connection with farm and shop-work, where industrious habits may be preserved, or where such habits may be acquired by those not having them already. Study for four years without the habit of manual labor creates a disinclination for such work, and tends to separate brain work and hand work, giving discredit to the latter.

The development of our Agricultural and Mechanical interests necessitates that theory and practice go together in the education of the farmer and the mechanic. If this is true of the other professions, why not of the farmers'? The labor feature corresponds to the technical and expensive instruction that is given at West Point and Annapolis in the numerous drills, encampments, cruises, etc.—to that given in the hospitals and dissecting rooms of medical colleges—in the moot courts of the law school, and in the field work of the engineer.

The instruction in the academic and scientific departments is of the highest importance, and nothing can take precedence over it. The industrial feature comes next, and with it is joined the pecuniary assistance which a student can obtain by his work. It differs from that of the old manual labor school in this: There, the important matter was to work enough to pay all expenses; the education received secondary consideration compared with earning enough money to pay one's way. The boy who labors most of his time is physically too tired to accomplish much in his studies; whereas, moderate abor facilitates study. It is desirable that this feature should be understood in connection with the College. It must not be thought that a boy can work his way through by his labor and also get a first-class education. It is impossible to do both. He could not accomplish both if he had a

school at his very door. A student here has many advantages; he not only gets his tuition free, but he has an opportunity to work and pay for part of his board by his own labor. At home he would still have to incur the expense of board and clothing—an expense unavoidable in attending school under any conditions.

Miscellaneous.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The College is located one and one half miles from the town of Starkville, directly on the branch of the Mobile and Ohio R. R. extending from Artesia to Starkville.

There is at the College, a postoffice and Southern Express office, (Agricultural College, Miss.)

The dormitory is a large three story building, which has 150 bed rooms. The library, the museum and biological laboratory are located on the lower floor of the north-west wing of the dormitory. In the basement there are bath rooms, equipped with nineteen porcelain enameled tubs supplied with hot and cold water.

The smaller, or new dormitory, containing 39 rooms, will be used exclusively for bed rooms.

Both buildings are well ventilated, will be heated with steam, and lighted by electricity.

A new and complete system of water closets, lavatories and sewerage has just been completed, which gives perfect sanitary condition to the buildings and campus.

The magnificent building erected for the use of the Textile School is located upon a beautiful, natural elevation east of the other buildings. This department, which promises to be one of the most important of the Institution, is equipped with the latest and most approved machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of cotton cloth, yarns, and knit goods.

All the leading American builders are represented by donations. The building is just being completed at a cost of about $30,000 and the equipment of machinery is valued at over $35,000, the larger portion of which was donated the Institution.

The Academic Building, a handsome brick, 70x120 feet, has three stories and a basement. On the upper floor there are six rooms, all used by the Professor and Instructors in the Preparatory Department, except one which is used by the Department of Book-keeping and Penmanship.

On the second floor there are also six rooms, three used by the Department of English, two by the Department of Mathemat-

ics, one by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

On the first floor will be found the assembly hall, Commandant's office, and class room for the Professor of History and Civics.

The postoffice (Agricultural College, Miss.,) is located in the basement of this building, as is also the armory for the storage of the arms furnished by the war department at Washington.

The Chemical Laboratory is composed of an old and a new building, so joined as to make practically one—the old building, 40x90 feet, two stories, and the new one, 48x56, two stories and basement, of brick. On the first floor of the old building is carried on the work of the chemical division of the Experiment Station. The first floor of the new building is devoted to the work of the State Chemist. The second floor of both buildings is given up to Lecture and Laboratory rooms for instruction in Chemistry, a library and museum room, and an office for the State Chemist. The new building is heated by hot air from a furnace in the basement.

The Mechanical Department buildings are of a substantial nature, with side walls of iron sheeting, in which are located the power, light and pumping plants, machine shops, mechanical and electrical laboratories.

Adjacent to this, in a separate building, will be found the forge shops and foundry, equipped for practical instruction in blacksmithing, moulding, etc.

In a two story frame building is located the wood working machinery, turning lathes, work benches, etc. In this hall the machinery is run by electricity. The upper floor of this building contains the lecture and laboratory rooms for physics.

The Drawing Rooms for this department are located on the upper floor of the Executive Building.

The Experiment Station building is a handsome two story frame one, with basement. It has ample office room for the director and his staff, and also the station library in which is kept records of the work of the different experiment stations, and much other valuable information, that is free to the farmers of the State for the asking.

The dining hall is a one story frame 60x80 feet, with iron roof and brick floor. The main hall is used exclusively for serving meals and the office of the Steward.

There is an addition to the main building, 40x50 feet, in which is located the kitchen, bakery, and store room for groceries.

In the Horticultural Department will be found a packing house, a neat two story building with a cellar beneath. The cellar is used for storing fruits and vegetables and for putting goods

in shape for shipment. On the first floor is an office room, assistant's room and students' work room, The second story is used for the storing of fruit and vegetable packages, seeds, etc.

The green-houses and other propagating houses, all made in the latest and most approved style, cover over an acre of ground, and constitute one of the most attractive features about the campus and grounds.

HEALTH.

The College buildings are on a series of variously shaped hills, 422.4 feet above the sea level, gently sloping and drained in every direction; remote from marshes, and having the requisites for promoting vigorous health.

In addition to these advantages in situation, the facilities for caring for the sick are of such superior nature that the majority of those who visit sick students readily admit that, a mother's or sister's presence excepted, they are better provided for than they would be at home; for here there is a well equipped hospital, and a skilled physician and a trained nurse are in attendance upon sick students day and night, if necessary.

ADDRESSES, DECLAMATIONS, CRITICISM.

The students assemble every Friday at 2:30 p. m. to listen to lectures delivered by some officer of the College, or to addresses, declamations, and criticisms from members of the College classes

These exercises are occasionally varied by addresses from distinguished gentlemen, delivered before the corps of students by invitation of the Faculty.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The daily duties are opened with prayer in the Chapel—Faculty and students being required to be present. On Sunday morning students may attend any church in the town of Starkville.

Every Sunday afternoon religious services are held in the Chapel, at which all students must be present. These services are conducted, in turn, by the pastors of the different churches in the town of Starkville and vicinity.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Besides the regular religious exercises in the College, a devotional service is held every Wednesday night and Sunday afternoon by the Young Men's Christian Association. This Association was organized in the fall of 1882, and has been in successful operation since that time. Its object is to promote the cause of Christianity among the students, by enlisting them in active Christian work.

All services are conducted by members of the Association. The officers are as follows:

H. D. SHAW.....President.
L. T. RHODES.....Vice-President.
T. F. JACKSON.....Treasurer
R. S. WILSON.....Secretary.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Literary Societies, the Philotechnic and the Dialectic, furnish a valuable supplement to the academic work of the College. They are supported entirely by the students, who take great interest in them, about two-thirds of the students being usually enrolled as members. Their meetings are held weekly, on Saturday evening, and are always open to visitors. Their exercises, which consist of debates, declamations, and occasional essays, are well fitted to give students the practical acquaintance with parliamentary usage and the tactics of debate, and the ease and readiness in public speaking, so useful in every walk of life.

Each society has made the beginning of a library for the use of its members. which will be added to from time to time, as their means admit.

The College Reflector, published by the literary societies, is devoted to educational, literary, and industrial topics. It will endeavor to give an accruate account of the working of the College in its various departments. Though designed primarily to encourage composition writing on the part of the Society members, space will be given for the publication of public lectures by members of the Faculty and others, and the orations and essays of students of the College. Price seventy-five cents in advance, per scholastic year. Sample copies sent free to any address. All communications should be addressed to Business Manager College Reflector, Agricultural College, Miss.

LIBRARY.

The Library, with the additions made during the present session (1900-1901), contains about 8,775 bound volumes,

In addition to the general library, the reading room is furnished with many of the standard magazines and periodicals.

The following is a list of papers and magazines received at the library free of charge, and for which the College and students are grateful:

FROM THE STATE.

1. Biloxi Herald.
2. Winston County Journal.
3. Democrat Sun.
4. Laurel Chronicle.
5. Holly Springs Reporter.
6. East Mississippi Times.
7. Brandon News.
8. The Leader (Brookhaven)
9. Vicksburg Weekly Herald.
10. Clarion-Ledger.
11. Yazoo City Herald.
12. New South.
13. West Point Leader.
14. Quitman Quill.
15. Southern Farm Gazette.
16. Fayette Chronicle.
17. Commonwealth.
18. Wesson Enterprise.
19. Pascagoula Democrat-Star.
20. Weekly Democrat (Greenwood)

FROM WITHOUT THE STATE.

Sound Currency, and University of Tennessee Record. We also receive the various United States Government publications, and state experiment station bulletins.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.....W. W. MAGRUDER.
SECRETARY.....J. C. HERBERT.
TREASURER.....R. C. KING.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

B. M. WALKER W. C. WELBORN, F. L. HOGAN.

ORATOR.....R. L. WHITE.
ESSAYIST.....W. H. KIER.

The object of the Association is to arouse and to strengthen friendly feelings among the members of its different graduating classes, and to aid the College in its noble work of upbuilding the industrial interests of the State.

Conditions of Admission.

Applicants must be in good health and not less than fifteen (15) years of age. Should, however, two brothers, one above and the other a little under the specified age, apply, exception will be made in the case of the latter, if he is well qualified in other respects. Those who have been students at other colleges must bring with them testimonials of honorable discharge.

All Students, on entering College, are required to sign the following pledge:

"I, ... , do by this instrument of writing, acknowledge my obligation, while I am a student of the MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, to obey its regulations.

I especially pledge my honor that I will not have in my possession, during term time, or while I remain at the College during vacation, without the written consent of the President, any deadly weapon, except such arms as are furnished by the Military Department.

I do further pledge myself on honor not to become, while I am a student here, a member of any secret club, society, or fraternity whatever; not to wear the badge of any such secret order; not to affiliate with any secret College organization; not to encourage the inauguration or maintenance among the students of this College of such societies, clubs or fraternities, by whatever name they may be designated; but I pledge myself to actively discourage the same, and to bring to the attention of the President or of the Faculty every violation or proposed violation of the College regulation against secret societies; provided, however, that this pledge is not to prevent my becoming a member of any of the well-known charitable and benevolent orders to which all good citizens, without distinction of class or occupation are admitted; nor is it to prevent my affiliating with the same under such restrictions as the President and Faculty may impose.

I do further especially pledge myself on honor that I will not treat with disrespect, by shouting or otherwise, any officer or student of the College, any visitor upon the grounds, or any applicant for admission to the College, and that I will not engage in "hazing" or in any other maltreatment of a fellow student or of


INTERIOR OF PHYSICAL LABORATORY
A CORNER OF ELECTRICAL LABORATORY
GENERAL VIEW OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS

any other person on the College grounds, whether a resident or a visitor.

Acknowledging by my signature that I fully understand the nature of this instrument of writing, I again pledge my honor that I will carry out in good faith the spirit and the letter of this agreement, by which I become entitled to the benefits of membership in the Corps of Students in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College."

Every student in taking the above pledge, obligates himself to abstain from cigarette smoking, from gambling of every description, and from the use of all intoxicating drinks. The State is not willing to waste money in trying to educate any of these classes of young men, for it cannot be done.

Unless a young man is willing to take the above pledge in good faith, he is advised to remain away; for no such young man will be tolerated in the College.

Applicants for admission into the Preparatory Department must be able to read ordinary prose readily and intelligently, spell words of common use, and explain the construction of simple English sentences. They must all be well acquainted with the principles and operations of arithmetic through common and decimal fractions.

Applicants for the Freshman class will be required to pass a good examination on English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history of the United States.

Applicants will be admitted into any class in the College, at any time, if they can pass a satisfactory examination on all of the preceding studies of the course.

Those who desire to devote their attention to the study of special subjects bearing on agriculture or the mechanic arts, may take a select course, provided they pass an examination which would admit them into the Freshman class, and, in addition, shall pass such examination as the professors in charge of the departments selected shall prescribe.

Should students desire to take a select course on account of failure in any entrance examination in the regular course, they will be permitted to do so.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW IN THE CODE.

TUITION FREE AND NOT FREE.

"Tuition shall be free in all branches to students of this State for five years."

DORMITORY PRIVILEGES.

"The privilege of rooming in the dormitory belongs to the free students, and to the due quota of boys from each county in preference to all others."

APPORTIONMENT OF STUDENTS.

"The right belongs to each county to have a number of students admitted proportionate to its number of white educable males campared with the whole number in the State.

THE SAME, HOW MADE.

"The apportionment shall be made and announced by the President of the College annually, and communicated to the Superintendents of Education of the Counties.

THE SAME, DUTY OF SUPERINTENDENT.

"The Superintendent of each county, after due notice published, with the consent of the Board of Supervisors, shall give certificates of selection to the number of Students to which the county is entitled, and this, in addition to those already in the College, if any. And this selection of new students shall be made by drawing.

THE SAME, HOW CERTIFICATE ATTESTED, ETC.

"The certificate of selection shall be attested by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors under its seal, and shall entitle the holder to admission into the College, with all its privileges, to pursue all its industrial branches selected, and to enter the subclass or class for which he is fitted."

In 1882 the Board of Trustees passed resolutions for the admission of girls as students at the College. But the College is not equipped for supplying board and lodging for women, hence the attendance of young ladies is not solicited. If, however, young ladies desire to enter the College, and can secure board either in town or on the campus in private families, they will be

admitted as regular students. This information is furnished for the benefit of any young ladies who may desire to enter, knowing that it is impossible for them to receive that vigilant attention here which they would receive at an institution specially fitted for the education of women.

A limited number of students from other states will be received into the College next session should they apply. A tuition fee of twenty dollars ($20.00) will, however, be charged to all such students; but none of this amount will be refunded because of a student's remaining less than a session. They will be on the same footing as students from Mississippi, except that they will not be allowed to live in the dormitory, unless there are rooms not required for Mississippi students.



APPORTIONMENT OF STUDENTS.

The following apportionment of students to the different counties is announced for the session of 1901 and 1902:

COUNTY.	NO. ENTITLED.	COUNTY.	NO. ENTITLED.
Adams	3	Lincoln	8
Alcorn	7	Lowndes	4
Amite	7	Madison	4
Attala	9	Marion	6
Benton	4	Marshall	7
Bolivar	2	Monroe	8
Calhoun	8	Montgomery	6
Carroll	7	Neshoba	7
Chickasaw	6	Newton	8
Choctaw	6	Noxubee	1
Claiborne	3	Oktibbeha	4
Clarke	7	Panola	6
Clay	4	Perry	5
Coahoma	2	Pearl River	3
Copiah	12	Pike	8
Covington	5	Pontotoc	9
DeSoto	4	Prentiss	8
Franklin	4	Quitman	1
Greene	3	Rankin	7
Grenada	2	Scott	6
Hancock	4	Sharkey	1
Harrison	8	Simpson	5
Hinds	7	Smith	8
Holmes	5	Sunflower	2
Issaquena	1	Tallahatchie	4
Itawamba	8	Tate	6
Jackson	6	Tippah	8
Jasper	6	Tishomingo	6
Jefferson	3	Tunica	1
Jones	8	Union	8
Kemper	6	Warren	6
Lafayette	9	Washington	3
Lauderdale	13	Wayne	3
Lawrence	5	Webster	6
Leake	7	Wilkinson	3
Lee	9	Winston	7
Leflore	1	Yalobusha	6
		Yazoo	6

Should more than the number apportioned to a county desire to attend the College, they will send in their applications through their county superintendents to the President of the College. As all counties do not send their full quota, there is always room for some students who make application in the manner above prescribed. The Code of 1892, extracts from which have been given, virtually devolves upon county superintendents the responsibility of having their counties represented at the College. The President and the Secretary will at all times cheerfully co-operate with them in securing the full quota of students from their counties, and to this end will supply all necessary catalogues and circulars, and will, by correspondence, give full information desired.

Specimen Examinations.

FOR ENTRANCE INTO THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

1st. Reading from some standard work or newspaper.

2nd. Spelling on blackboard such words as these: Sincere, separate, ceiling, freight, dairy, imitate, business, necessary, transferred, decimal, receive, believe, etc.

3rd. Grammar.

Define a sentence. Name the principal parts of every sentence. Name all the parts of speech and give an example of each.

Write a sentence containing an adjective and an adverb; analyze the sentence and parse all the words in it.

Give two rules for the use of the period; three rules for the use of capital letters.

4th. Arithmetic.

Oral exercises. Count by 9's from 3 to 36; also by 7's from 51 back to 2.

If a man earns $51 a month and spend $47, how much will he save in five months?

Add 2-5 and 3-8. Substract 2-3 from 8-9.

Written exercises—Multiply ⅘ by 4 in two ways. Divide 6-7 by 3 in two ways. Add 13-4, 32-7, and ½ of 9.

From 2-3 of 9-10 take 1-12 of 2.

If 6-7 of a bushel of apples cost 3-5 of a dollar, what will the whole bushel cost?

Add fifteen and fifteen millionths, five hundred and eighty-five ten thousandths, and one and one-tenth.

Multiply twenty-five thousand by twenty-five thousandths.

Divide forty-two ten-thousandths by six hundredths.

Reduce 7-8 to a decimal fraction. Reduce .625 to a common fraction.

These questions, of course, serve merely as an indication of what the applicant is required to know before he can enter the Preparatory Department, and apply to those only who enter at

the beginning of the session. Those who arrive after the opening of the session will not only be given such an examination as the above, but will be also examined on the various studies of the Preparatory class as far as that class may then have progressed in those studies. For instance, applicants for admission on or about the first of January will, in addition to the examination required at the first of the session, be examined on subjects which the Preparatory students passed over from October to January, namely: Arithmetic to Percentage; English Grammar through Conjugation of the Verb; Geography to the Map of South America.

Those who enter as late as the first of March will be examined as follows: In Arithmetic, to Square Root; in English Grammar, to the Analysis of Complex Sentences; in Geography, to the Map of Africa.

FOR ENTRANCE INTO FRESHMAN CLASS.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

I. Define English grammar. Name its general divisions and define each.

II. Name the parts of speech and give an example of each.

III. How are pronouns divided? Name some pronouns belonging to each class.

IV. Decline these words: Fox. I, it, and who.

V. Compare evil, little, ample, industrious, well, happy, wisely, and badly.

VI. Show both by definition and illustration, the difference between an adjective and an adverb.

VII. Name and illustrate the different kinds of verbs. Give a synopsis of the verb *know* in the active voice.

VIII. Give the principal parts of the verbs *be*, *lie*, *lay*, *fly*, *flee*, *sit*, *set*, *seek*, and *choose*.

IX. Classify sentences with respect both to form and meaning, and illustrate each class.

X. Write a complex sentence containing an adjective clause or proposition; another containing an adverbial clause or proposition.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

I. Mention and define the Periods of United States History.

II. Give brief outline of each period.

III. Mention and define the different forms of colonial government.

IV. What were the causes of the revolution of the colonies?

V. Mention some of the important battles of the Revolution.

VI. What State was once an independent republic?

VII. Give the principal events of Madison's administration.

VIII. Give the principal events of Polk's administration.

IX. Give the causes that led to the War of Secession.

X. Give the principal battles which were fought during this war

GEOGRAPHY.

I. Name the grand divisions of the globe and the waters that border them.

II. Name the principal mountains, plateaus, rivers, and lakes of each grand division.

III. Name the countries of Europe and give their capitals.

IV. Name the most important commercial cities of the world, and give the approximate population of each.

V. What are the staple products of each nation of South America?

ARITHMETIC

I. $\left\{\frac{2\frac{2}{3}\div 3\frac{1}{4}}{5\frac{1}{3}-2\frac{1}{4}}\right\}\div\left\{\frac{6\times\frac{2}{3}\text{ of }3\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{7}{8}\div 2\frac{1}{2}}\right\}=(?)$

II. $\left\{\frac{.00516\div.900814}{6.516-3.20004}\right\}\times\left\{\frac{.1}{.001}\right\}=(?)$

III. If 5 men in 6 days, working 7 hours a day, can build a wall 80 feet long, 5 feet high, and 3 feet thick, how many days will it take 7 men, working 10 hours a day, to build a wall 90 feet long, 4 feet high, and 2 feet thick?

IV. Find the interest (simple) on $18.18 at 7½ per cent. per annum, for 5 years, 5 months, and 5 days.

V. $\sqrt{33333333}=(?)$

Applicants for admission during the session will, in addition to above, be examined in so much of algebra as the class has passed over up to the time of application. To enter about January 1st, the applicant must be thoroughly prepared on the following:

Fundamental operations of algebra; greatest common divisor and least common multiple; fractions; and equations of first degree. Text book, Wentworth's Higher Algebra.

Expenses.

A matriculation fee of $5.00 entitles a student to the privileges of a five year's course. After five years, a tuition fee of $20.00 is charged each session, all of which must be paid whether a student remains at the College an entire session or not.

The Surgeon's fee, which includes attention and medicine, is $5.00 for each student, and must be paid at the beginning of each session, or when he enters.

The College furnishes a room in the dormitory free of rent, also the use of a limited number of single iron bedsteads for fifty cents each per session, but students must supply themselves with all necessary furniture, such as reading tables, washstands, chairs, etc., which, when two boys are together, costs about $6.00 each. These things can usually be purchased here to a good advantage, but such articles as blankets, sheets, and towels, should be brought f.om home.

Students in the Junior and Senior classes pay for the apparatus they break. Text books and drawing materials will probably cost at, an average, not exceeding $5.00 per term for students in the Freshman class and $4.00 per term for those in the Preparatory Department.

The dormitory in future will be heated with steam from a central power plant. Fuel will be charged at actual cost, which, for one session, will probably not exceed $5.00 for each student living in the dormitory. In order to make this expense as little burden as possible a charge of $1.00 to $1.50 per month is made against the account of each dormitory student until the coal bought for the season has been paid for. Day students will be charged each session in advance a fuel fee of $1.00.

The buildings are supplied with electric lights and with water from a well about one thousand feet deep. Students pay for lights and water including bath-house supplies, at a cost of about fifty to sixty cents per month for each student.

All students are required by a resolution of the Board of Trustees to wear the prescribed uniform within five miles of the College buildings. The suit, consisting of hat, coat, and pants, will cost next year about $14.25; but the cost varies from year to

year, owing to the fact that the uniform is made by contract let to the best bidder. The material is cadet gray. In addition to the regular uniform, a brown linen blouse of prescribed style is worn by all students when the weather is warm. This not only saves the more expensive coat, but is much more comfortable. As these blouses have to go to laundry, two will be needed at a cost of about $1.50 each.

Board is furnished at actual cost, the necessary groceries and supplies being bought at wholesale wherever they can be secured to the best advantage. The expenses at the end of each month are made up by the Steward and divided among the students in the dormitory. They include the cost of keeping up the dining hall, sweeping the halls of the dormitory, replacing broken crockery, etc., necessary to keep the boarding department in efficient working order. The average expense per month this session will be about $6.74. Washing can be had at about 25 cents per week.

It will be observed that students are permitted to select either the Agricultural Course, the Mechanical Course, or the Textile Course, at the beginning of the Sophomore year. Those who take the Agricultural Course will be required to work either in the farm, the garden, the Experiment Station, or on the campus, and are paid eight cents per hour for such labor faithfully performed. Those who take the Mechanical Course or the Textile Course will be required to work in the shops, and since this is purely educational, no pay is allowed them for such work. Students in the Freshman and Preparatory years work in the farm, the garden, and the shop. They are paid eight cents per hour for faithful labor in the farm and garden, but are not paid for work in the shop.

To assist in meeting expenses, students taking the Agricultural Course can labor from two to three hours each day, three to five days in the week, limited by money appropriated for this purpose. This is compulsory to the extent that each student must perform a prescribed minimum amount of labor. With ordinary weather this will enable the student to earn an average of about $25.00 a year. Some students have earned as much as $60.00. They can also labor on Saturday, and very frequently work longer than three hours daily during the week. Those who do this earn much more, and it goes far toward meeting their expenses. Money so earned is credited for board, and is not to be drawn even when the deposit is ten dollars, except in final settlement.

It is the desire of the Board of Trustees that parents and guardians co-operate with the College authorities in encouraging the practice of economy by students, and to this end, it is sug-

gested that students should not be supplied with much money in excess of what is required for necessary expenses.

Quite a number of students have by their labor brought their total expenses down to an average of $100 for the session. This includes board, fuel, washing, clothing, and average traveling expenses.

Each student must have at least $10 on the 18th of each month to pay his board for the ensuing scholastic month. Students must see for themselves that this deposit is made and not depend upon their parents' being notified by the College authorities. All money deposited is allowed in settlement of accounts at the end of the month or upon withdrawal, except that deposited for fees, which is not refunded. There must be a settlement at the end of each month; students who cannot pay must leave the College. No honorable discharge will be given any student till he pays all dues.

New students are required to pay to the Secretary at the beginning of the first term or when they enter:

Matriculation fee	$ 5.00
Medical fee	5.00
For Uniform about	14.25
Rent of Iron Bedstead	.50
Advance on Board	10.00
	$34.75

In addition to the above, they must have from $15.00 to $20.00 to furnish their rooms and purchase books, making a total of $50.00 to $55.00 necessary for a new student to enter. The College authorities assume no responsibility in regard to the expenditure of money by students unless deposits for spending money are made with the Secretary, who must have instructions at the time deposits are made regarding the expenditure.

An itemized statement of the account of each student will be sent to his parent or guardian at intervals of every six or eight weeks during the session, provided the Secretary is requested by the parent to do so; otherwise statements will not be sent owing to the great amount of work involved in sending them.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (not Starkville) is our Post Office and our Express Office. Both Post Office and Express Money Orders can be bought or collected at "Agricultural College," without the necessity of going to Starkville—over a mile away. Much delay is often caused by our letters being addressed to "Starkville" instead of to "Agricultural College."

DISCIPLINE.

The President, by College Regulations, is responsible for the government and management of the College, and supervises and controls all the departments, collegiate and otherwise.

The Commandant has immediate command of the battalion of students, and is responsible for the military organization. On his recommendations the President appoints the officers and non-commissioned officers of the battalion. All permits for privileges, all excuses and explanations for delinquencies must be submitted through him. It is his duty to report to the President, for his action, all violation of College regulations. He assists the President and Faculty in their efforts to enforce discipline, and sees that the punishments given by them are served.

To enforce discipline and preserve orderly conduct, reports are made by the student officers and non-commissioned officers, and demerits and punishment given by the President for those reports which are not removed on explanation submitted to the Commandant. Students have the right of appeal in writing, through the Commandant, to the President, when they think that injustice has been done them.

The scale of demerits is from 1 to 5, according to the degree of the offense.

The grades of punishments are:

I. Reprimand, demerits, privation of recreation, and walking extras.

II. Arrest, confinement to room or College limits, and reduction to ranks of officers and non-commissioned officers.

III. Suspension, dismission with privileges of resigning, and public dismission.

IV. Expulsion.

Only the President and Faculty can award punishment. Those of first and second grades are given by the President, and those of the third and fourth grades by the Faculty.

The discipline has for its chief aim and object to secure, with as little severity as possible, prompt and cheerful obedience to, and respectful, quiet demeanor towards, the College authorities, orderly conduct in the section rooms, dormitory, mess-hall, chapel, and in the fields and shops.

The military feature is a most effective means of enforcing and securing discipline. The company and battalion organizations give to the officers and non-commissioned officers acquaintance with the proper exercise of authority, and students acquire habits of obedience.

This feature is made to conduce to the furtherance of the principal aim and object of the College—its industrial feature.

In order to maintain discipline, do justice to all, clearly discriminate between the faithful and unfaithful, and render a correct report of conduct, class-standing, etc., at the end of each half term, the attention of the patrons of the College is respectfully directed to the following regulations governing absences, and their co-operation is earnestly requested.

I. After regularly matriculating, no student, except on recommendation of the Surgeon, will be permitted to go home or elsewhere, except at such time as the Faculty may designate, unless the parent or guardian explicitly directs the President to grant the privilege.

II. All applications for leave to go home or elsewhere must be for a specified time.

III. Any student who is on leave of absence and cannot return at the expiration of the time granted, must notify the President, give reasons therefor, and ask for extension of leave—designating the date on which he hopes to return; otherwise his name may be dropped from the rolls and some one else taken to fill the vacancy.

IV. Students who are absent on account of sickness are requested to report before the end of each month their state of health and the probability of their returning that session.

V. Patrons are earnestly requested not to permit their sons to remain away from the College at any time during the session, one moment longer than is absolutely necessary, as it is a very

great detriment to the student himself, in a measure detrimental to his class, and very discouraging to the instructor to have the students lose the benefits of one lecture, or the explanations of a single recitation.

System of Grading and Reports.

Students are carefully graded in their different studies. The maximum grade is 100. Each student must average 60, or he is pronounced deficient.

As each study is completed an examination is held in that study. The sum of the examination mark and the average of the daily marks in each study, divided by two, constitutes the final mark or grade. Should this fall below 60, or the final examination grade be less than 50, the student is pronounced deficient. Students failing will be allowed until the closing week of the next succeeding term for a new examination. Those failing in two studies at any time will not be permitted to go on with their class. As the instruction is given largely by lectures and work in the laboratory, field, garden, and shops, it is very important for students to remain during the entire session.

At the end of every half term, a report of the scholarship, attendance, and deportment of each student is sent to his parent or guardian. By this means it is hoped to enlist the active co-operation of the parents and guardians in the endeavor to secure diligent study, regular attendance, and good deportment, on the part of each student.

Courses of Study.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

First Term—English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Agriculture (half term), Geography (half term), Penmanship (using Ward's Letter Writing and Business Forms), Declamation.

Second Term—English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography (eight weeks), U. S. History (four weeks), Horticulture (half term), Drawing (half term). Declamation.

Third Term—English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic (half term), Algebra (half term), U. S. History, Single Entry Book-keeping.

Afternoon Duties—Work in the field, garden, and shops, Drills, Composition work and Declamation, in a prescribed order, throughout the entire session.

Collegiate Department.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.	TERMS.	HOURS PER WEEK. A. M.	HOURS PER WEEK. P. M.	SOPHOMORE CLASS.	TERMS.	HOURS PER WEEK. A. M.	HOURS PER WEEK. P. M.
Algebra	3	5		Rhetoric and Etymology	3	5	
English	2	5		Algebra (Advanced)	1	5	
English History	1	5		Geometry	2	5	
Chemistry of Agriculture	1	5		Physics	1½	5	
Book-keeping	1	5		Agriculture	1	5	
Horticulture	1	5		General History	1	5	
Agriculture	1	5		Chemistry	1½	5	
Veterinary Science	1	5		Horticulture	1	5	
Botany	½	5		History Reading	3		1
Dairy	½	5		English Department	3		2
Declamation and Composition	3		1	Shop Work	2		3
Wood-shop	2½		2	Dairy	2		2
Drawing	2		2	Chemical Laboratory	1		2
Clinics	1		2	Drawing	1		3
Field Work	3		7	Field Work	3		6
Dairy	½		2	Drills	3		2
Forge Shop	½		2	Artillery Drill	1		1
Drills	3		2	Rhetoricals	2		1
Rhetoricals	2		1				

JUNIOR CLASS.				SENIOR CLASS.			
Geology	1	5		Botany	1½	5	
Trigonometry	1	5		Veterinary Science	1	5	
Anatomy and Physiology	1	5		Agriculture	1	5	
English Criticism	1	5		Chemistry	2½	5	
Zoology	1	5		Physics	2	5	
Literature	2	5		Entomology	1	5	
Chemistry	1	5		Mechanics	1	5	
Constitution of U. S. and Political Economy	1	5		Mental and Moral Science	1	5	
Surveying	1	5		Agricultural Engineering	½	5	
Veterinary Science	1	5		Astronomy	½	5	
Military Science and Tactics	1	5		Rehearsals	3		2
Drills	3		2	Botanical Laboratory	1½		2
Rehearsals	3		2	Chemical "	1		6
Surveying	1		2	Physical "	1		4
Political Economy	2		2	Entomological "	1		2
Dairy	1		4	Veterinary "	1		2
Clinics	3		2	Dairy	2		2
Anatomical Economy	1		2	Clinics	3		2
Veterinary Laboratory	1		2	Practical Agriculture	1		2
Chemical Laboratory	1		4	Drills	3		2
Zoological Laboratory	1		2	Rhetoricals	2		1
Horticultural Laboratory	1		2				
Rhetoricals	2		1				

MECHANICAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.	TERMS	HOURS PER WEEK. A. M.	P. M.	SOPHOMORE CLASS.	TERMS	HOURS PER WEEK. A. M.	P. M.
Algebra	3	5		Rhetoric and Etymology	3	4	
English	2	5		Physics	1½	4	
English History	1	5		Chemistry	1½	4	
Chemistry of Agriculture	1	5		Descriptive Geometry	1	4	
Book-keeping	1	5		General History	1	4	
Horticulture	1	5		Advanced Algebra	1	4	
Agriculture	1	5		Geometry	2	4	
Veterinary Science	1	5		Trigonometry	1	4	
Botany	½	5		Drawing	3	4	
Dairy	½	5		Patterns	3		2½
Declamation and Composition	3		1	Foundry	3		2½
Wood Shop	2½		2	Chemical Laboratory	1		2½
Drawing	2		2	Physical "	3		2½
Clinics	1		2	Forge Shop	3		2½
Field Work	3		7	Machine Shop	2		2½
Dairy	½		2	English Department	3		2
Forge Shop	½		2	Drills	3		2
Drills	3		2	Artillery Drill	1		1
Rhetoricals	2		1	Rhetoricals	2		1

JUNIOR CLASS.				SENIOR CLASS			
Physics	1	4		Geology	1	4	
Analytic Geometry	1	4		Analytic Mechanics	2	4	
Steam Boilers	1	4		Thermodynamics	1	4	
Steam Engines	1	4		Machine Design	1	4	
Machine Drawing	2	4		Electrical Power Transmission	2	4	
English Criticism	1	4					
Political Economy and Constitution of U. S.	1	4		Literature	2	4	
Differential Calculus	1	4		Graphic Statics	1	4	
Electrical Engineering	2	4		Steam Engine Design	1	4	
Integral Calculus	1	4		Industrial Chemistry	1	4	
Military Science and Tactics	1	4		Mechanics of Materials	1	4	
Valve Gears and Mechanism	1	4		Kinematics	1	4	
Machine Designs	1			Alternating Elec. Currents	1	4	
Foundry or Patterns	3		2½	Designing	3		5
Machine Shop	3		5	Machine Shop	2		5
Physical Laboratory	2		2½	Chemical Laboratory	1		5½
Mechanical Laboratory	2		5	Electrical "	3		2½
Rehearsals	2		2	Rehearsals	3		2
Drills	3		2	Drills	3		2
Rhetoricals	2		1	Rhetoricals	2		1

TEXTILE COURSE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.	TERMS	HOURS PER WEEK A. M.	HOURS PER WEEK P. M.	SOPHOMORE CLASS	TERMS	HOURS PER WEEK A. M.	HOURS PER WEEK P. M.
Algebra	3	5		Carding and Spinning	2	4	
English	2	5		Algebra	1	4	
English History	1	5		Rhetoric and Etymology	3	4	
Chemistry of Agriculture	1	5		Drawing	1	2	
Book-keeping	1	5		Carding and Weaving	1	2	
Horticulture	1	5		Physics	1½	4	
Agriculture	1	5		Geometry	2	4	
Veterinary Science	1	5		Trigonometry	1	4	
Botany	½	5		General History	1	4	
Dairy	½	5		Chemistry	1½	4	
Declamation and Composition	3		1	Power Weaving	1	4	
Wood Shop	2½		2	Drawing	3		2
Drawing	2		2	Forge Shop	1		4
Clinics	1		2	Pattern Making	1		2
Field Work	3		7	Power Weaving	2		3
Dairy	½		2	Carding and Spinning	1		3
Forge Shop	½		2	Carding and Weaving	2		2
Drills	3		2	Machine Shop	2		2
Rhetoricals	2		1	Foundry	1		2
				Chemical Laboratory	1		2
				English Department	3		2
				Drills	3		2
				Artillery Drill	1		1
				Rhetoricals	2		1

JUNIOR CLASS.				SENIOR CLASS.			
Carding and Spinning	2	4		Carding and Spinning	2	4	
Anatomy and Physiology	1	4		Designing	3	4	
Carding and Weaving	1	4		Mechanics	1	4	
Chemistry	3	4		Carding and Weaving	2	4	
English Criticism	1	4		Dyeing	2½	4	
Power Weaving	1	4		Electrical Engineering	1½	4	
Political Economy and Constitution U. S.	1	4		Mill Economy	1	2	..
Steam Boilers and Engines	1	4		Power Transmission	1½	4	
Literature	2	4		Power Weaving	2		3
Chemical Laboratory	1	4		Power Weaving	1	4	
" "	2		3	Carding and Spinning	1		3
Military Science & Tactics	1	4		Carding and Weaving	2½		4
Power Weaving	2		3	Hand Loom Weaving	3		2
Designing	3		2	Dyeing	3		4
Drawing	1		2	Rehearsals	3		2
Hand Loom Weaving	2		1	Drills	3		2
" " "	1		2	Rhetoricals	2		1
Machine Shop	3		4				
Carding and Spinning	1		3				
Rehearsals	2		2				
Drills	3		2				
Rhetoricals	2		1				

SHORT WINTER COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

This course is intended for farmers who wish to acquire definite knowledge concerning the subjects related to their calling, as well as the best practices of modern agriculture. The entire time of the student of this course is given to the study of agricultural subjects. The time required is so short and the expense so small that every young farmer can provide ways and means of taking this course, which only requires ten weeks the first year and ten weeks the second year. The course will begin at the opening of the College after the Christmas holidays and end about the middle of March. If the room is available, dormitory privileges will be given to students in this course as they are given to other students.

Students who take this course will receive instructions in agriculture, horticulture, agricultural chemistry, botany, entomology, veterinary science and book-keeping.

The following synopsis will show, in part, the ground covered by these students:

AGRICULTURE.—Tillage, staple crops, grasses and forage plants; fertilizers, restorative crops and soil improvement; practical feeding, breeding and care of live stock; farm drainage, farm buildings, dirt roads, terraces and ditches; butter making and milk testing, hay making, stable manures, and poultry husbandry.

HORTICULTURE.—Selection of soil, preparation of soil, cultivation and fertilization of crops; green houses, cold frames and hot beds; orchard fruits and the home garden.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Chemistry of soils, air, and plants; fertilizers and manures; composition of feeds and the compounding of rations; humus and soil matter.

BOTANY.—How plants grow, diseases of plants, classes of agricultural plants, e. g. legumes and grasses.

ENTOMOLOGY.—Injurious insects—method of combating; what, when, and how to spray.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—Common diseases of stock—how to detect, locate, and treat them; care and management of stock; judging live stock and practice in scoring by a scale of points; clinics.

BOOK-KEEPING.—How to keep farm accounts.

For full particulars concerning this course, consult the pamphlet on SHORT WINTER COURSE IN AGRICULTURE or write the Secretary of the College.

GRADUATE COURSES.

BIOLOGY.—Systematic study of Cryptogams, especially Fungi, and morphology and development of the same. Systematic study of the Phanerogam, with special attention given to the grasses and forage crops of the South. Life histories of insects and systematic study of the order as a whole, with special reference in each case to the more economic forms if the student wishes. In zoology, the student will be given opportunity to make careful studies of the structure of typical invertebrate forms, both fresh-water and marine. Both oral and written discussions will be required from time to time.

AGRICULTURE.—Principles of stock-breeding and feeding, theory of drainage, cultivation, curing and marketing crops, improvement of soil and manure supply. The student will be required to take charge of field and feeding experiments, dairy and general farm work, under direction of the Professor of Agriculture.

HORTICULTURE.—Pomology, floriculture, landscape gardening, forestry, geographic botany, economic botany, management of green-houses, under the direction of the Professor of Horticulture.

CHEMISTRY.—Advanced inorganic chemistry with a full course of laboratory work; organic chemistry with laboratory work; history and theory of chemistry; analytical chemistry in the analysis of soils, waters, fertilizers, feed stuffs, alcoholic drinks, ores of various kinds; volumetric analysis and preparation of papers and thesis under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry. No time limit is set for the completion of this course. Accuracy and thoroughness are required.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—Anatomy of the organs of digestion, circulation, respiration, generation, locomotion, and the nervous systems. Texts used: Physiology, Smith; Obstetrics, Dalrymple; Bacteriology, Frankel; Contagious Diseases, Walley and Reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Lameness, Liautard; Horse Shoeing, Russell; Examination of Horses for Soundness, Fearuby.

MATHEMATICS.—Analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus, analytical mechanics and civil engineering.

MECHANIC ARTS.—Graduates desiring to fit themselves for the profession of the engineer will study the designing of prime movers, special machines, kinematics of machinery, graphic statics of trusses and of machinery, hydraulics, thermodynamics, mechanical laboratory tests, and the management of shops. The course is arranged on consultation with the head of the department.

DEGREES.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.) is conferred upon students who spend at least one year in residence study and complete either of the full courses by passing all the required examinations.

The Degree of Master of Science (M. Sc.) is conferred on any student who has taken the Bachelor's Degree in this College, or in any other college with equivalent courses, and who pursues and completes the graduate course herein prescribed.

For the Master of Science degree, the course of study pursued by the candidate must not be less than one year of resident work. The candidate will be required to select a Major Subject and a Minor Subject; the Minor Subject must be acceptable to the department in which the Major Subject is taken and is to occupy from one-fourth to one-third of the total time given to the course. The candidates will also be required to prepare papers on five subjects to be assigned in the department having the Major Subject. The fact of these matters must be acceptable to the latter department and the English, to the department of English. The candidate must pass such examinations, oral or written, or both, as the head of the departments in which he is taking his work may require, and shall submit a graduation thesis on a subject of investigation or study in his Major Course. The subject and thesis matter must be acceptable to the department having the Major Course and the department of English. The candidate must also have a reading knowledge of either French, Spanish, German, or Latin.

While these graduate courses are open to the graduates of other colleges, such students will be required to pay the usual matriculation fee; and, in case chemistry or biology is selected, the student will be charged for the materials used.

The only honorary degree conferred is that of Master of Progressive Agriculture (M. P. A.), bestowed upon those who have achieved eminent success in some branch of agriculture.

TEXT-BOOKS.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Milne's Standard Arithmetic; Gulley's First Lessons in Agriculture; Fry's Complete Geography; Maxwell's Advanced Grammar; Wentworth's First Steps in Algebra; Cooper's Our Country; Ward's Business Forms.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Reed & Kellogg's Higher English; Montgomery's English History; Wentworth's Higher Algebra; Goss' Bench-work in Wood; Anthony's Mechanical Drawing; Bailey's Nursery Book; Bergen's Elements of Botany.

SOPHMORE CLASS.

Genung's Rhetoric; Curry's South; Faunce's descriptive Geometry; LeConte's Geology; Phillip's New Plane and Solid Geometry; Martin's Human Body (briefer course); Voorhes' Elementary Agriculture; Remsen's Chemistry (briefer course); Elements of Physics, Wentworth & Hill.

AGRICULTURAL.

W. C. WELBORN, PROFESSOR.

Every science or art has its underlying principles that may be studied and should be studied preparatory to its most successful practice. There is widespread belief even at the present day that it is unprofitable and even useless to study agriculture, especially from books and papers and in the schools.

There are certainly as many truths connected with this business that require study as there are with any other business or profession. There are things as needful for the farmer to know for the best success of his calling as for the physician to understand that the blood circulates. Many of these principles may be learned in the schools, from books, papers and bulletins as thoroughly and much more quickly than the every day operations of the farm may be learned from years of patient toil. The literature of agriculture at the present time may be made as valuable to the agriculturist as the supreme court decisions are to the lawyer.

It is the purpose of this department to so instruct the students in the principles relating to agriculture as to awaken an interest and to materially aid them in its practice in after years. The reason for every operation is dwelt on particularly in the hope that the students may reason for themselves under the varying conditions arising in the various sections and even in the different neighborhoods. Particular application to our own conditions of soil, climate and condition is sought to be made at all times, in order to guard against the costly mistakes, if possible, of copying methods and processes of other sections whose surroundings and conditions are different from our own.

We have very few text books that seem well suited to the best study of Mississippi soil, crops, climate and conditions.

Therefore text books are not relied on largely without being supplemented by lectures and talks, making them more nearly applicable to our own surroundings.

Class room instruction is given to Freshman, Sophomore and Senior classes, three months each.

The Freshman class studies Voorhees' Elementary Principles of Agriculture, which deals with the elements of plant growth, origin, formation, and classification of soils; fertilizers; seeds; principles of feeding live stock; breeding, etc.

The Sophomore class in a course of lectures reviews these same principles with special reference to our conditions. Special emphasis is also given to restorative crops, rotations suitable to our section, winter crops for pasture and protection against washing and wearing of land, etc.

The Senior class studies Kings' Soil, an advanced treatise on soil water, soil chemistry, and physics; tillage in its various relations to water and fertilizers, irrigation and drainage.

In addition to the class room work, a large number of students work on the farm and are paid 8 cents an hour. It is quite instructive to handle and feed improved livestock. and to assist in planting, cultivating and harvesting the different grains, grasses and restorative crops.

The farm comprises 1200 to 1300 acres, some 900 acres being in pasture and woodland. The balance has been much improved and is still being improved by rotating crops, growing winter crops, adding humus to the soil, etc.

MECHANIC ARTS AND ELECTRICITY.

A. J. WIECHARDT, Professor.

This department offers instruction in:

Steam Engineering, which includes steam engines, valve-gears and mechanism, thermodynamics and ice manufacturing, and laboratory work.

Electrical Engineering, which includes general principles of electrical engineering, electric power transmission, alternating currents and apparatus, laboratory work.

Machine Designing, which includes free-hand and instrumental drawing, general instrumental drawing, machine design, high speed (steam engine design), special machinery.

SHOP PRACTICE, which includes wood turning, cabinet making and carpentry, pattern making, forge shop, foundry, pattern making or foundry, and machine shop.

For Physics and other subjects not classified above see detailed outline of course below:

This course is designed to afford such students as have a common school education an opportunity to continue the elementary, scientific, and literary studies, together with free-hand and mechanical drawing, while receiving theoretical and practical instruction in the various mechanic arts, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The instruction here given does not endeavor to train a single set of faculties, but to develop harmoniously all the powers. It proceeds upon the principle that the eye and hand should be educated no less than the brain.

On account of the limited time spent in the shops, it is impossible to turn out skilled mechanics, but what the student receives there, not only gives him the best practical ideas, but in connection with his class-room and laboratory work, equips him in such a manner that he will experience no difficulty in selecting the profession that will be best for him to pursue in after life. Students taking this course are required to work from two to six hours a week in the shops. They are not kept on any exercise longer than is necessary for them to do it well. No articles are manufactured for sale; for, if the student were confined to making articles that would find a market, he would become skilled in the one branch at the expense of the other branches. No pay is allowed, as the work is purely educational, and so no pains or expense is spared to give the best instruction.

The instruction in shop work consists of a graduated set of exercises so planned as to cover the operations in use in the various trades, and each exercise will cover as much ground as possible in order to avoid undue repetition. Students are graded on this work and it is considered equivalent in value to a class-room study.

In the laboratory work the student will be required to make numerous tests and experiments, and at the conclusion of each, make a neatly written report of the results of his observations.

Each student will be expected to exceed the minimum requirements with respect to work done and time spent in any shop or laboratory before he will be entitled to a passing grade. He will not be allowed to take up any advanced work until he is able to present a "passing piece" which will be acceptable to the head of the department, and illustrative of his ability in the particular shop wherein the piece was made.

PREPARATORY CLASS.—Shop-work in this year of the course is restricted to such students as are well advanced in the other studies and must be especially arranged for with the head of this department. Since this is offered as an opportunity to students desiring more shop-work than the regular course provides, the time so spent will not be accepted in lieu of that required in the prescribed course, although the work may. The extra year is spent in one of the other shops.

Free-hand drawing, consisting of sketches from examples, is taught two hours weekly throughout the year.

FRESMAN CLASS.—Two and one-half hours a week in the wood-shop throughout the year and a certain minimum amount of work are required of all students in this class, the time being spent about equally between the cabinet maker's bench and the wood turner's lathe. Half of the last term will be spent in the forge shop on elementary work in lead. Mechanical Drawing, which begins in the first term, consists of projections, intersections of solids by planes, line-shading, lettering and figuring, and tracing; the finished plates, being neatly bound, and one turned over to the department at the end of the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—MECHANICAL COURSE.—Physics is taught to all students during the first half of the Sophomore year. Elementary principles are given thoroughly and illustrated by experiment in the following order: Mechanics, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, Sound and Light. Especial attention is given to Motion, Energy, Electricity and Magnetism. The whole subject is adapted practically to the needs of the courses which follow in the Junior and Senior years, and leaves the student prepared for laboratory experiments and for the study of electrical engineering. The physical laboratory equipment is complete for all illustrative experiments, and each student will be required to spend two and one-half hours weekly throughout the year.

Mechanical Drawing begins in the first term and continues for four hours weekly throughout the year. It consists of thorough and accurate reproduction of approved practical drawings and is followed by sketches from machine tools in the shops. These sketches are to be subsequently used in the draughting rooms for making neatly finished, line-shaded, detail drawings in ink. The object of this work is to give an opportunity to the student to become familiar with the common machine tools and their construction, and to give him further practice in the manipulation of his drawing instruments. The second and third terms

are spent in making general views and the necessary detail drawings of a small steam engine or other machine, from pencil sketches furnished by the department.

Descriptive geometry, begun in the first term, consists of the projections of points, lines, surfaces, and the intersection of the same. It is taught by lectures, recitations, and the solution of problems by the student at the draughting board.

The wood shop work includes three terms of pattern-making, which consists of theoretical and practical instruction in making patterns to be used in the foundry for supplying the machine shop with the necessary castings.

Accompanying the pattern making, foundry work will be taught to illustrate the necessity for correct proportioning of patterns, with the proper draft and shrinkage allowance. Foundry work will also include core making, green and drieds and moulding, loam moulding together with the mixing and melting of metals.

Forge work, five hours the first, and two and one-half hours the second term, will be given with simple pieces of work such as drawing, squaring, and pointing, particular attention being given to the necessity for careful regulation of the fire. It is expected that each student will forge, harden, and temper a set of steel tools to be used by him in the machine shop, beginning in the second term. The remainder of the forge shop work will consist of general practical instruction in welding and more difficult advanced work.

Machine Shop work, begun in the second term, will consist of instruction in handling the common machine tools, such as the lathe, planer, shaper, drill, press, etc., and the roughing and finishing of work in the same. All this will be taught chiefly by means of exercises. The agricultural students will take one term of forge work and two terms of drawing, to be arranged in accordance with the requirements of the work. The textile students will take drawing four hours, forge shop five hours, and pattern making two and one-half hours weekly during the first term; drawing, foundry, and machine shop each two and one-half hours weekly during the second term; and drawing and machine shop each two and one-half hours weekly during the third term.

JUNIOR CLASS.—The mechanical section will be occupied in a thorough study of the strength, construction, and use of the steam boilor, the steam engine, with its valve gears and mechanism, each taking four hours weekly during the first, second, and third terms respectively. This will be accompanied by me-

chanical laboratory and machine design, both of which are subservient to the above.

Elementary machine design, four hours weekly throughout the year, will treat of the dimensions of fastenings, bearings, rotating and sliding pieces, belt and toothed gearing, levers, connecting rods, etc., as used in ordinary machine parts.

Electrical Engineering, treating of the elementary principles governing dynamos, transformers, motors, secondary batteries, lamps, and the installation of plants, is taught by text-book and recitations; during the second and third terms it is accompanied by the necessary laboratory work including the practical operation of the College lighting plant.

The facilities for the practical study of electricity are being steadily increased by the addition of electrical machinery and apparatus. For the purposes of instruction, the department has charge of the College lighting plant, which consists of the most modern and advanced machinery procurable. Its capacity is about six hundred lights. The dynamo is directly connected to a high speed compound engine furnished with steam of 150 pounds pressure from a Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilor. The dynamo supplies a current for enclosed arc lamps, incandescent lamps, and a ten-horse-power motor, which runs the wood shop. The Electrical laboratory has a ten light "wood arc machine," with necessary switch boards and instruments, and two smaller 110 volt direct current generators and small apparatus, which will enable students to make many desirable tests. It is expected that this equipment will be further increased by the addition of alternating current machinery and apparatus.

Mechanical Laboratory, three terms, two and one-half hours, and electrical laboratory, in the third term, will permit the students systematically to take turns in practically firing the boilers, and running the electric light plant, air compressers, pumps and engine, with which the power house is provided. Two new one-hundred-and-twenty-five-horse-power boilers are to be added immediately, which together with those already in use, will make a total of nearly four hundred horse-power, part of which will be used for heating and running the textile school, eight hundred feet away, and for heating the dormitory some seven hundred feet distant, all of which the students may test, study, and operate.

Physics is accompanied by the necessary laboratory practice in the first and second terms, and is a continuation of that taught in the Sophomore year, but of a more advanced character. Special emphasis is laid upon the student's performing many exact and accurate experimental tests, with the double

view of fixing the theory in his mind and teaching him that skill is so necessary in his advanced work.

In shop work—foundry or pattern—making is required in accordance with the demands of the practical work in the shops for patterns and castings; the machine shop will continue through the year on more advanced machine work; such as assisting the seniors in the construction of some machine designed in the draughting room.

The agricultural section of the Junior class devotes the third term to the study of advanced physics in the subjects of Mechanics, Sound and Light. This is accompanied by four hours of physical laboratory work weekly.

The textile section will take the machine shop throughout the year, five hours weekly; drawing for two and one-half hours in the first term, and steam engines and boilers in the second term.

Senior Class, Mechanical Section—First Term.—Thermodynamics will treat of the action of steam in the cylinder of an engine, of air engines, of explosive engines, and of the principles governing the manufacture of ice.

Machine design, nine hours weekly, will treat of a further consideration of existing machines and original designs.

Machine shop, five hours weekly, consists of the construction of machines designed by the students.

Electric power transmission, begun in this term, deals with one of the latest and most important practical applications of electricity yet made. It treats of the transmission of power over long distance by polyphase currents of high potential; of the utilization and development of water powers; power station organization, line construction, and the general financial and commercial features of this branch of engineering.

Electrical laboratory, two and one-half hours weekly, will consider dynamos, motors in the different systems and methods of wiring. Also arc lighting machines and rotary converters.

Second Term.—To this section is also taught Graphic Statics, which is occupied in considering the relation between the external forces and the internal stresses in framed structures, such as roofs, bridges, cranes, etc. The subject is taught by lectures, and problems assigned the student which he solves with the aid of his draughting instruments.

High speed steam engine design will treat of the graphic determination of the forces acting in an engine cylinder and the application of them to the design of an engine.

Electric power transmission, electric laboratory, machine shop, and designing are all as outlined in the first term, except the latter which is only five hours weekly.

THIRD TERM.—Mechanics of materials, treats of the strength and resistance of pipes, cylinders, beams, columns, and rotating shafts, with numerous examples. Kinematics treats of the theory of pure motion and its application to machines. Alternating currents and apparatus will be a mathematical treatment of such currents, and their practical effects. Designing and electrical laboratory are as outlined in the second term.

The agricultural section of this class devotes the second term to a continuation of advanced physics as begun in the Junior year, taking the subjects of Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, and Meteorology.

The Textile section takes power transmission the first term, junior electrical engineering the second and third terms. A graduating thesis is required of all students, and it is expected that the student will make full use of his laboratary work to collect suitable data and materials for an acceptable technical production.

The text and reference books used in this department are:
Electric Power Transmission—Bell.
Electrical Engineering—Slingo & Brooker.
Mechanics of Materials—Merriman.
The Steam Engine—Holmes.
Descriptive Geometry—Faunce.
Physics—Hastings & Beech.
Physics—Wentworth & Hill.
Elements of Machine Design—Klein.
Kinenatics—Kennedy.
High Speed Steam Engine Design—Klein.
These are subject to change without notice.

Textile Department.

ARTHUR WHITTAM, Director.

The Textile Department of this College has been established with a view of giving students complete training in both theoretical and practical branches of cotton manufacturing. The course of instruction covers the manufacture of all classes of cotton goods and yarns and is supplemented by lectures on the practical operation of cotton mills.

TEXTILE BUILDING.

The Textile Building is a two story brick structure and has a larger floor space than that of any other similar institution in this country. The building presents a fine architectural effect, the trimmings being of stone and terra-cotta. It is of the slow burning construction type, which is generally recognized by all leading mill engineers as the most suitable for cotton mill work. On the first floor are located recitation rooms, designing room, dyeing laboratory, dye-house, exhibition room, power and hand-loom weaving department, engine room, gin room, etc., etc. The second floor is devoted to carding and spinning departments and to the department of knitting.

The building is equipped with the latest and most approved system of automatic sprinklers, furnished by the General Fire Extinguisher Co., of Providence, R. I.

The Sturtevant system of heating and ventilating cotton mills, from the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.

The "Drosophore" and "Vortex" systems of humidifying, from the American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass.

The power is furnished by a 125 horse power Sioux Corliss Engine built by the Murray Iron Works Co., Burlington, Iowa, and is transmitted to the different departments by the American system of rope transmission, as furnished by the Dodge Manufacturing Co., Mishawaka, Ind.

The entire system of shafting, hangers, pulleys, friction

clutches, etc., was supplied by the Jones and Laughlins, Ltd., Pittsburg, Pa.; and all necessary belting by Messrs. Fayerweather & Ladew of New York City, N. Y., and the Jewell Belting Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The electrical equipment consists of a motor, from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa., and a large generator for furnishing lights and current for motor, from the Sprague Electric Co., New York City.

CARDING AND SPINNING DEPARTMENT.

This department occupies the larger portion of the second floor and its equipment is as follows:

COTTON GINNING.—One Munger cotton ginning system complete, comprising two sixty saw gins, together with condenser, revolving bale press, etc., etc.

PICKING.—One automatic feeder, made by the Kitson Machine Co., Lowell, Mass.
One single beater breaker lapper, made by the Kitson Machine Co.
One single beater finisher lapper, made by the Kitson Machine Co.

CARDING.—One revolving flat card, made by the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
One revolviug flat card, made by the Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass.
One revolving flat card, made by the Saco-Pettee Machine Shops, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
Three traverse grinders.
Three burnishing brushes.
Three drum grinders.
Three stripping brushes.

COMBING.—One sliver lap machine, made by the Whitin Machine Works.
One ribbon lap machine, made by the Whitin Machine Works.
One combing machine, six heads, made by the Whitin Machine Works.

DRAWING.—One improved railway head, with patent evening motion and metallic rolls, made by the Saco-Pettee Machine Shops.
One first drawing frame, four deliveries, mechanical stop motion, metallic rolls, made by the Saco-Pettee Machine Shops.
One second drawing frame, four deliveries, mechanical stop motion, metallic rolls, made by the Whitin Machine Works.

One finisher drawing frame, four deliveries, mechanical stop motion, metallic rolls, made by the Mason Machine Works.

ROVING.—One slubber, 32 spindles, with Daly's differential motion, made by the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
One intermediate, 44 spindles, with improved differential motion, made by the Saco-Pettee Machine Shops,
One roving frame, 64 spindles, with Daly's differential motion, made by the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
One fine jack frame, 64 spindles, with Daly's differential motion, made by the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.

FRAME SPINNING.—One filling spinning frame, 128 spindles, made by the Whitin Machine Works.
One warp spinning frame, 80 spindles, made by the Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
One combined warp and filling spinning frame, 80 spindles, made by the Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
One combined warp and filling spinning frame, 84 spindles, made by the Saco-Pettee Machine Shops.
One combined warp and filling frame, 80 spindles, made by the Mason Machine Works.

MULE SPINNING.—One improved spinning mule, 204 spindles, 1½ inch guage, with all the latest improvements, made by the Mason Machine Works.

SPOOLING.—One spooler, 24 spindles, made by the Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket R. I.
One spooler, 60 spindles, made by the Whitin Machine Works.
One spooler, 40 spindles, made by the Draper Co., Hopedale, Mass.

TWISTING.—One twister for both wet and dry twisting, made by the Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
One twister, for both wet and dry twisting, made by The Draper Co.
One twister, made by the Whitin Machine Works.

WINDING.—One universal winder, for cones, tubes and cops, from the Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
One cop winder, from W. W. Altemus & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.

REELING.—One combination reel, 50 spindles, made by the D. A. Tompkins Co., Charlotte, N. C.

WARPING.—One warper, made by the T. C. Entwistle Co., Lowell, Mass.

One warper, made by The Draper Co.

BEAMING—One improved beaming machine, made by the T. C. Entwistle Co.

SLASHING—One improved double cylinder slasher, together with Size kettle, Overhead track and Differential pulley block, from the Cohoes Iron Foundry & Machine Co., Cohoes, N. Y.

BAND MACHINES—One banding machine, made by the D. A. Tompkins Co.

One Banding Machine, made by the Draper Co.

WEAVING DEPARTMENT.

POWER LOOMS—One Mason plain goods loom, made by the Mason Machine Works.

One Mason dress goods loom, with 20 harness dobby, single box, made by the Mason Machine Works.

One Whitin heavy pattern plain goods loom, made by the Whitin Machine Works.

One plain goods loom, made by the Kilburn, Lincoln Co., Fall River, Mass.

One fancy cotton loom, 2x2 box, made by the Kilburn, Lincoln Co.

One Gingham loom, 4x1 box, made by the Kilburn, Lincoln & Co.

One wide Sheeting loom, made by the Lewiston Machine Co., Lewiston, Me.

One combined seamless Bag and Tubing loom, made by the Lewiston Machine Co.

One 28-inch Northrop magazine print cloth loom, made by the Draper Co.

One 40-inch Northrop magazine loom, made by the Draper Co.

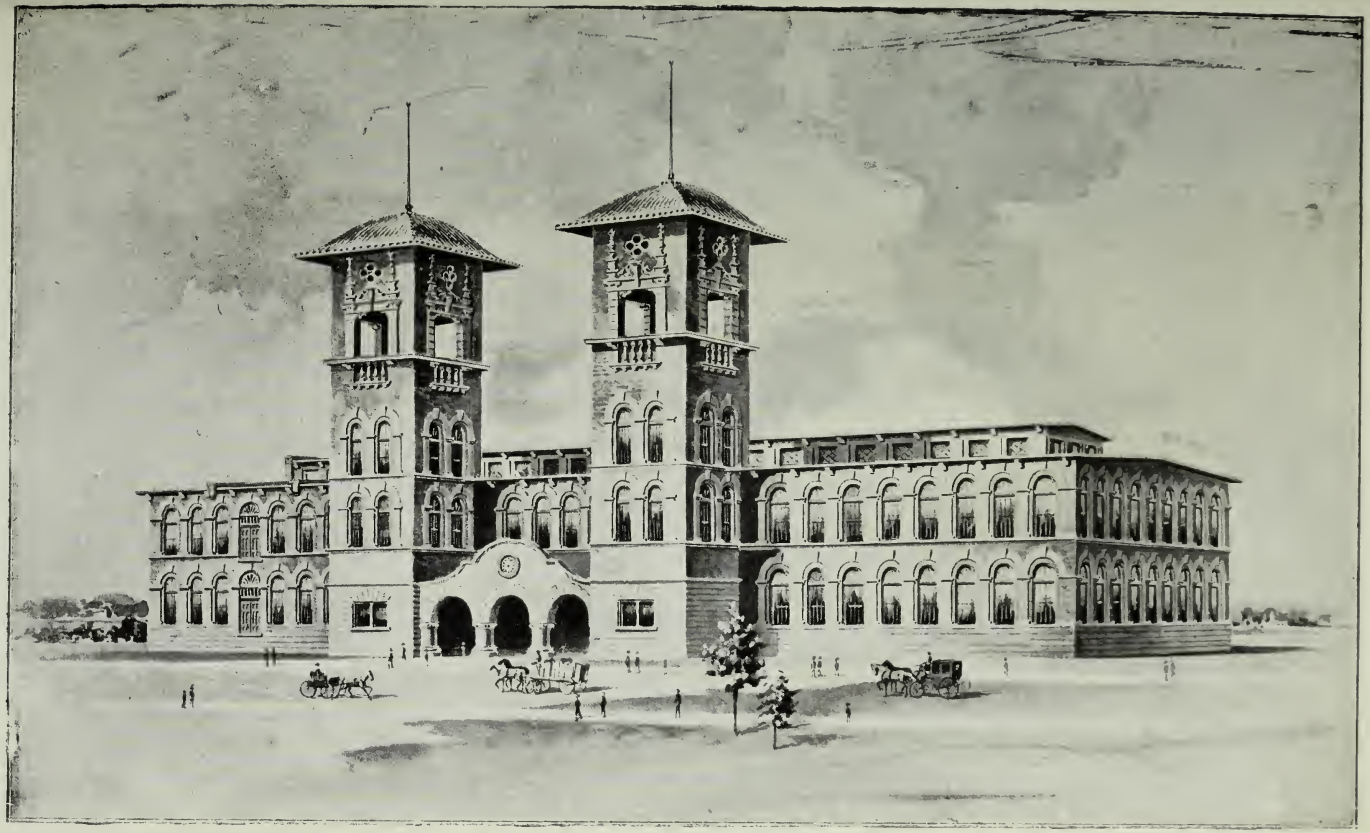
One Knowles gem dress goods loom, $4x^4$ box, with 20 harness dobby, made by the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

One Crompton table damask loom, 4x1 box, equipped with a 600 hook, double lift, double cylinder jacquard; loom from Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; jacquard from Thos. Halton's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

One Harriman automatic loom, made by the American Loom Co., Readville, Mass.

Two Fairmount looms, from Fairmount Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., (style to be selected).

Other looms of various kinds will also be installed before the



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Textile Building.

opening of next session in September.

HAND LOOMS.—The hand loom weaving department is equipped with 20 hand looms, 16 with 30 harness dobbies, and 4 with 400 hook single cylinder jacquards.

KNITTING DEPARTMENT.

A Knitting Department is being established in connection with the other textile work, and will be completed by the opening of the Fall term. Its equipment will comprise a full and complete line of all the standard makes of knitting machinery, such as is used in the manufacture of all classes of knit goods.

DYEING DEPARTMENT.

One Schaum & Uhlinger, self-balancing, engine-driven Hydro-Extractor.
Nine, regulation size, dye-vats.
One raw stock dyeing machine.
One steam chest.
One patent steamer.
Three dyeing machines (for yarns).
One ventilating apparatus, (motor driven).
One drying room.
Complete set of measures and testing machines.
A Dyeing Laboratory has been fitted up for use in connection with this department. It contains one of the finest collections of dye-stuffs in existence, and enables students to make experimental tests of almost any description in the dyeing of cotton cloth and yarns.

CARDING AND SPINNING DEPARTMENT.

J. S. WIER, INSTRUCTOR.

Instruction in this department will cover the geographical position of the cotton fields of the world; the physical properties of cotton; structure; length of staple; diameter; color of different varieties; classes and counts of yarns for which each variety is suitable; preparation of cotton for the market; ginning and packing; round and square bales; the construction of roller and saw gins and their operation; proportions of lint and seed; results of faulty ginning and packing:

MIXING.—Objects of mixing cotton; rules governing the operation; methods of mixing; construction and operation of machines used in mixing; the mixing and blending of different varieties of cotton to produce certain classes of yarns; mixing costs; per centage of loss in cotton; cotton testings; proper size of mixings.

PICKER ROOM.—The bale breaker, its construction and uses; general arrangement and construction of picker rooms; dust and cleaning trunks; construction and operation of automatic feeders; breakers; intermediate and finisher pickers; accessory apparatus used in connection with these machines; speeds of the different parts of the machines; settings of grate bars, feed rolls, etc.; evener motions and their objects; style of beaters for different varieties of cotton; screens; air currents and their regulation; good and bad laps; draft and speed calculations; operation and cleaning of machines; production; per centage of waste; weight of laps.

CARDING.—Principles of carding cotton; stationary flat cards; roller cards; revolving top flat cards; principal characteristics of the various machines; functions of the different parts; card settings; grinding, burnishing, stripping and cleaning; card clothing and its construction; roll and traverse grinders; coilers, screens, regulation of waste; calculations for speed, draft and production; operation and cleaning of machines.

DRAWING.—Principles of drawing sliver; objects aimed at; the construction and operation of railway-heads; advantages and disadvantages of this machine; the drawing frame, its object and uses; leather and metallic rolls; stop motions; adjustment of drawing or attenuating rolls; one, two, and three processes of drawing; calculations for draft, speed, and production; cleaning and operating machines.

COMBING.—Objects of combing, construction and action of the various machines used; accessory appliances; the silver lap machine; ribbon lap machine; combing machine; characteristics of different style machines; percentage of waste necessary for certain grades of yarns; setting of combers; cleaning and general adjustment; comber drafts, practical work on combers.

ROVING.—Method of producing rovings; general construction of slubbers, intermediates, roving and jack frames; effect of each process on the material being worked; explanation of the various mechanisms employed on different makes of ma-

chines; the differential motion, its object; bobbin and flyer lead machines; object of draft rolls; traverse and full bobbin stop motions; calculations for draft, twist, tension, speed and production; erection and operation of these machines.

WARP PREPARATION.—Construction and object of twisters, spoolers, winders, warpers and slashers; the twisting of two or more strands of yarn for spool cotton and other purposes; wet and dry twisting; travelers; spooling from cop and bobbin; drum and universal systems of winding cones, tubes and cops; quilling machines; reels; beam and Denn warpers; electrical and mechanical stop motions; necessity for sizing warps; preparing warps for slashers; sizing ingredients suitable for different grades and weights of cloth; size mixing; erection, operation and adjustment of the above machines; calculations relating to speed, production, etc.

SPINNING.—The construction and action of the ring frame; the mule and its adaptability to certain classes of yarns; the functions of the different parts of the machines; the effect of different drafts, twists, and doublings on the quality of yarn produced; calculations for draft, speed, twist, production, etc. standard twists; hosiery and doubling twists; roll covering; setting rolls to suit the length of staple; the construction of various motions on the frame and mule and their adjustment; comparison of the various spindles in common use; travelers, —proper size for different counts and different conditions; band and rope making; banding; changing from warp to filling motion on combination frames; traverse and traverse adjustment; building bobbins and cops; study of the special features of the mule; timing of the different movements; builder motion; cam shaft and scroll; quadrant; faulty spinning and methods of correcting same.

Preparation of yarns for the market; bunching, baling and boxing. The practice work is supplemented with a course of lectures, study of text books and recitations.

WEAVING DEPARTMENT.

F. A. ABBOTT, Instructor.

It is the aim of this department to give the student a thorough practical knowledge of weaving and weaving machinery. Practical work in this department consists in weaving plain and pat-

tern goods; dobby, drop box, leno and Jacquard weaving. The student will be taught the setting up, adjustment and fixing of the loom. Practical work will be supplemented by a thorough course of lectures and recitations on the subject of weaving and the construction of the loom. Both theoretical and practical instruction will be given on the subjects outlined below, viz:

Various Methods of Preparing Cotton Warps.—Spooling and warping; study of the power loom; adjustment and timing of the loom; shedding and picking motions; single and drop box looms; let off and take up motions, both positive and negative; calculations for changes in the adjustment of the loom; filling stop motions; filling feelers; warp stop motions; automatic looms; temples, various kinds and their uses; weaving honey combs; plain and fancy twills; satins; combination effects from these weaves; single and double lift dobbies; leno weaving and leno tie-ups for looms; the construction of the Jacquard; single and double cylinder Jacquards with single and double lifts; tieing up Jacquards to suit various patterns, English and French systems; weaving from original and other designs.

DESIGNING.

Classes of fabrics; method of representing fabrics on paper; color effects in plain weaves, twills, satins, diagonals and combinations of same; representation of chain and harness drafts on paper; fabric analysis and the reproduction of cloth from samples; calculations to determine proper size of warp and filling and amount of material required to produce certain goods; cost of production; structure and design of two and three ply of fabrics; pile of fabrics; Jacquard machines of various types; card cutting machines; card cutting and lacing; sketching for Jacquard designs; designs on point paper; hand loom weaving of original designs.

CHEMISTRY AND DYEING.

This course is in addition to the general course in chemistry received by students in this department, and covers the ground outlined as follows, viz:

Physical and chemical nature of the cotton fibre; action of various chemicals on the fibre; preparation and application of various chemicals used as mordants; natural and artificial coloring matters; scouring and bleaching; dyeing of raw stock, rov-

ing, yarn and cloth; study of commercial dye-stuffs and determination of their commercial value; color matching. This course is intended to give the student a thorough knowledge of the underlying principles of dyeing.

The school has a thoroughly equipped dye-house, and the student obtains a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the above subjects. Practical work is supplemented by lectures, study of text books and recitations.

SPECIAL COURSE IN TEXTILES.

Arrangements have been made to give a Special Textile Course to young men who wish to devote the whole of their time to the study of this subject. Instruction in this course will cover the manufacture of cotton yarns, plain and fancy grade cotton cloths. This course, like the regular Textile Course, will be supplemented by a course of lectures on the construction and operation of modern cotton mill plants; in this manner covering as many of the smaller details as is possible in a textile school. This course covers a period of two years and is not accompanied by a degree or certificate. Further particulars regarding entrance requirements, etc., can be had upon application to the President of the College or Director of the Textile School.

HORTICULTURE.

A. B. McKAY,

PROFESSOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Instruction in this department is both theoretical and practical. In the class-room instruction is given by text-book and by lecture; in the garden, orchard, and upon the campus and grounds, by object lessons and practical work illustrating what is taught in class-room.

PREPARATORY CLASS, *Half Term.*—In the short time alloted to this class we can give the student only a limited knowledge of "How to Grow Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables for Home Use."

FRESHMAN CLASS, *One Term.*—The art of Propagating Plants and Commercial Horticulture, or Truck Farming.

Among the subjects considered are the construction and management of hot-beds, cold-frames, greenhouses, and other propagating structures; the propagation of plants from seeds, layers, cuttings, and by budding and grafting; crossing and

hybridizing; the location of truck-farms with reference to soils, labor, markets, etc.; drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, seeding and cultivation of crops; the construction of packing houses, the best method of gathering, packing, and shipping horticultural products to near and to distant markets; training and controlling hands; markets and merchants.

SOPHOMORE CLASS, *One Term.*—The work of Freshman Class continued; growing seeds and the best method of preserving them; canning and evaporating fruits and vegetables; floriculture, forestry, and landscape gardening.

At the close of the student's course in horticulture, questions pertaining to the details of the entire work covered constitute a part of the required examination.

MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.—Growing crops, trees, shrubs, flowers, hot-beds, cold-frames, greenhouses, packing houses, garden implements, books and periodicals in College Library.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

J. S. MOORE

ACTING PROFESSOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF DEPARTMENT.

Instruction in this Department is both theoretical and practical.

In the class-room, instruction is given principally by lectures and experiments, though the students are referred from time to time to books treating of the subjects under discussion, which are accessible to them. Practical work is given in the farm, dairy-room, the creamery, and the barns.

FRESHMAN CLASS, *Half Term.*—A course of lectures on farm dairying, including such subjects as the selection, care and feeding of dairy animals; the proper methods of handling milk, ripening cream, making the Babcock test; and the churning, salting, working, packing and marketing butter.

In connection with the theoretical work the students of this class devote two hours a week to practical work, where they have an opportunity to use the different makes of separators, testers, churns, butter workers, and other machinery necessary in a well conducted dairy.

The Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes of the Agricultural Course have two hours a week for two terms each for theoretical and practical work. This is a continuation of the work begun in

the Freshman Class. The students have an opportunity to examine the effects of improper handling of milk; to compare the different methods of creaming; to study the influence of pasteurization on the purity and keeping qualities of milk; and related subjects.

EQUIPMENT.—The dairy department is now fitted up with everything needed for successful dairy and creamery work, including the leading makes of separators, milk-testers, churns, butter-workers, and other machinery. A herd of one hundred dairy cows is also under the supervision of this department and is used to illustrate by actual practice the theories taught in the class-room in regard to the selection, feeding, and handling of dairy animals.

VETERINARY SCIENCE AND HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

J. C. ROBERT, PROFESSOR.

Instruction in this department is given by recitation from text books, dissections, laboratory work, lectures, and clinics.

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, SOPHOMORE CLASS (TEXTILE AND MECHANICAL DIVISION) *Third Term*—Students in this class study Anatomy and Physiology for one term. Blaisdell's Practical Physiology is used as a text book for class room instruction, and, when necessary, is supplemented by lectures and illustrated by skeletons, manikins, charts, etc. Foster and Langley's Practical Physiology is used as a guide for laboratory work.

JUNIOR CLASS, (AGRICULTURAL DIVISION) *First Term.*—The work done by this class is practically the same as that of the Textile aud Mechanical divisions of the Sophomore class.

VETERINARY SCIENCE, FRESHMAN CLASS.—Three sections of the Freshmen study veterinary science during the first term and three sections during the second term.

The first four weeks of this course is devoted to studying the proper selection of live stock for various domestic purposes, and their care and management.

The second four weeks is occupied in studying a few of the most common infectious diseases of domestic animals. Special attention is paid to tuberculosis, charbon, glanders, and Texas fever, and the manner of preventing and suppressing these diseases.

The remainder of the term is occupied in studying the causes of the most common non-infectious diseases that occur on the farm, and in a practical consideration of the operations most likely to be needed upon a plantation. Such diseases as colic, founder, corns and spavin are studied, and the proper method of castration and spaying is discussed. These diseases and operations will be treated practically as they appear in weekly clinics.

SENIOR CLASS, *Two Terms.*—The first half of the first term is devoted to the study of Sanitation. The relation existing between an animal and its surroundings, and the influence of ventilation, drainage, and location of barns, on health is discussed. The germ theory of disease is considered, and the presence of mico-organisms in decayed animal and vegetable matter and diseased tissue is shown by the use of the microscope. Disinfection and disinfectants are studied. The last half of this term is occupied by the study of general pathology, therapeutics, veterinary surgery, and obstetrics. Such subjects as inflammation and Degeneration are discussed and general treatment pointed out. The proper treatment of wounds, diseases following wound infection, fractures, etc., are studied. Lameness of the horse and examination of the horse for soundness or purchase are given special attention.

During the first half of the third term the nature, cause, symptoms, and treatment of the most common, non-infectious diseases found in live stock are studied. The last half of the term is devoted to the study of the most common epizootic and enzootic diseases; and the origin, nature, diffusion, reception, and mode of access of their contagion to the body. The nature and use of such diagnostic agents as *mallein* (for Glanders) and *tuberculin* (for tuberculosis) are taught. Special attention is paid to the prevention and suppression of contagious diseases.

Laboratory Work.—The College has equipped a Physiological laboratory where the student in anatomy and physiology can study such subjects as the action of the digestive juices. The relation the nervous system sustsins to the motor apparatus is demonstrated by experiments. The laboratory is also partially equipped for work in histology. The necessary apparatus and re-agents for hardening, staining, and cutting tissues are present. In this way the elementary structure of the various organs

and tissues of the body, as the heart, the lung, bone, tissue, blood cells, etc., are studied.

Clinical instruction.—For two honrs on one day of every week during the whole College year, all diseased animals brought to the College are treated free of cost to the owner. In this way an abundance ot material is obtained for practical instruction, and the student learns more from observation of the symptoms of each disease, the treatment indicated, and the method of administering medicine. For conducting this partial instruction, the College has erected a clinic building, which has a large operating room, containing a veterinary operating table and the necessary instruments and drugs. Stalls for sick animals adjoin the operating room.

Preparatory department.—A course of lectures is given each spring to the preparatory students on the selection, care, and management of live stock and of the sanitary measures to be used in suppressing and preventing contagious diseases.

CHEMISTRY.

W. F. HAND, Professor.

The course of Chemistry as now organized is outlined under the following subject heads:

1. Chemistry of Agriculture.
2. General Inorganic Chemistry.
3. Organic Chemistry.
4. Analytical Chemistry.
5. Agricultural Chemistry.
6. Industrial Chemistry.
7. Chemistry of Dyes and Dyeing.

1. Chemistry of Agriculture.—This course is designed primarily for the benefit of young men who do not return to the College after the Freshman year. An effort is made to acquaint the student with some of the elementary principles of Chemistry and their application to the operations of the farm. The work also forms a basis for subsequent instruction in the department of Agriculture, The course embraces an elementary study of the chemical elements necessary to the complete development of plants and the chemistry, preparation, and properties of the simpler compounds of these elements. The following subjects are then discussed briefly: The origin, formation, and composition of agricultural soil, the atmosphere in the relation to the

growth of plants, the sources of food of plants, the chemistry of fertilizers and materials used in their preparation, composition and preservation of farm manures, and the chemistry of green manuring and soil improvement.

Text book: Remsen's Elementary Chemistry is used as the basis of the chemistry of the work, though instructions is largely given by printed lectures and class-room experiments.

2. General Organic Chemistry.—(Agricultural Mechanical and Textile Courses). This course is given during the latter half of the Sophomore year and is required of all regular Sophomores. Seven hours per week are spent in the lecture room and laboratory. The work embraces a discussion of the elementary principals of chemistry and a study of the more important elements and compounds. Brief mention is made of the application of the various elements and compounds to the arts and manufactures. A few representative and important organic compounds also receive attention.

The laboratory for experimental work in general chemistry is unusually well fitted. Each student is assigned a desk with drawers and lockers. The counters are supplied with gas, water, overflow, and suction. A faithful performance of the experiments is required. Students are charged with apparatus broken or injured.

Text Books: Remsen's Introduction to the Study of Chemistry, Remsen,s Chemical Experiments.

Organic Chemistry.—(Agricultural Course). Seven hours per week for one term during the Junior year are allowed for class room and laboratory work in organic chemistry. Those organic radicals and compounds of special importance to the agricultural student are discussed somewhat in detail. Students prepare in the laboratory, so far as the time will allow, representatives of classes of organic compounds, including the hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ethers and ethereal salts, and derivatives. Special attention is drawn to those organic substances of importance from an industrial standpoint. About one-half of the time given to this work is spent in the laboratory.

Text Book: Remsen's Introduction to the Study of the Compounds of Carbon. Standard references are available.

Organic Chemistry.—(Textile Course). Students electing the course in Textile Engineering begin the subject of organic chemistry in the Junior year, devoting eight hours a week for two terms to this work. While the subject is necessarily taken up systematically, special attention is paid to the benzene series of hydrocarbons and their derivatives, preparatory to a fur-

ther study of the organic coloring materials derived from coal-tar. About one-half of the time will be spent in the laboratory, where every convenience is available for thorough work.

Text Book: Remsen's Introduction to the Study of Compounds of Carbon.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—*Qualitative.*—(Agricultural and Textile Courses). An effort is made to give some attention to qualitative analysis in connection with the course in experimental work in general inorganic chemistry. This subject is taken up in the regular way during the first term by the Textile Juniors and the Agricultural Seniors. The course embraces the separation and identification of the various acids and bases. Special attention is given to the chemistry involved in the analytical processes and an effort is made to guard against the mere mechanical performances of these processes.

Text Book: Seller's Qualitative Analysis.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—*Quantitative.*—(Agricultural Course). On the completion of the course in qualitative analysis the agricultural division of the Senior class take up systematic work of a quantitative nature. This course extends through one term eleven hours per week.

Lectures are given upon the construction, care, and management of the balance, the determination of the zero point and sensibility and graduation and calibration of the measuring instruments employed. Pure salts of known composition are then analyzed, and, after some practice in this way, more difficult separations and estimations are undertaken. The analysis of soils and fertilizers receives special attention.

The quantitative laboratory is well equipped. All apparatus needed in the work is supplied from the laboratory stone-room. Breakage is charged at actual cost.

Reference Books: All the standard reference books may be obtained from the department library.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY—(Agricultural Course). Members of the Agricultural disvision of the Senior class begin the subject of Agricultural Chemistry immediately after the completion of the prescribed work in quantitative analysis. Having completed the previous courses in chemistry, physics, and agriculture, these students should be well prepared for this course. The following subjects receive detailed consideration: The action of special manures; the source, use, application and action of potassic, phosphatic, and nitrogenous manures, lime and gypsum; the relation of food to manure and various methods of preserving

and applying farm manures; the function and conservation of soil humus, physical and chemical fixation, germ life of the soil, leguminus crops and and green manures.

Text Book: Storer's Agriculture in Some of Its Relations to Chemistry, Vols. 1 and 2,

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.—(Mechanical Course). The course in Industrial Chemistry includes a discussion of the principles of chemistry as applied to the arts and manufactures. Among the subjects discussed are: Natural waters, their composition and purification and adaptability for domestic and industrial purposes, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, chlorine, bleaching-powder, soda industries, common salt, potash, salts, lime, mortar, cement, clays, earthenware, phosphorus and matches, chromates, idine and bromine, soaps, glycerine, candles, glucose, petroleum products, vegetable oils, turpentine and rosin.

Text Book: Thorp's Outlines of Industrial Chemistry.

CHEMISTRY OF DYES AND DYING.—(Textile Course). The previous courses in inorganic, analytical, and organic chemistry are required as a preparation for this work. The course is to begin with the session 1902–1903. The time allowed and scope of the work has not yet been definitely decided. Among subjects that will be studied are the following: The chemical and physical properties of wool, cotton, and various fibres and coloring materials, detection of fibers, bleaching, water for bleaching purposes, chemistry of mordants, natural dye-stuffs, artificial dyeing materials, acid, basic, and neutral dyes.

LIBRARY.—The library of the chemical department contains standard reference books relating to the various branches of pure and applied chemistry and partial and complete files of the more important foreign and domestic chemical Journals. The books and journals are always *accessible* to students.

MUSEUM OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.—The department is now engaged in making collections of raw materials and manufactured products for the museum. Quite a number of specimens have been obtained and additions are being made constantly. This material is available for use in lecture room and laboratory work.

BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

GLENN W. HERRICK, PROFESSOR.

Instruction in this department is given according to the following courses, which are arranged as far as possible to meet the needs of industrial students:

FRESHMAN CLASS, *Third Term.*—Botany. The work of this class consists largely of structural botany together with the principles of classification. It aims to give the student an understanding of plant growth so that he may deal intelligently with agricultural crops. The student watches in the laboratory the actual germination of seed under various conditions, noting the phases of development through which the seed passes to be transformed into a plant. Then the different organs of the plant are taken up, each in turn carefully drawn. Finally a few of the plants important to agriculture are classified.

Text Book: Elements of Botany, Bergen.

JUNIOR CLASS, AGRICULTURAL COURSE, *Second Term.*—Zoology. Some time is spent in a comparative study of the development and variation of the different organs of animals and their various functions. After the student has grasped the structural relationship existing between the organs of the simpler and more complex animals, he is led to a more systematic view of the animal kingdom. The instruction is wholly by lectures, charts, and specimens.

One afternoon each week is given to the study of certain sea forms and such fresh-water forms as it is possible to obtain. The laboratory work is confined exclusively to invertebrate forms.

SENIOR CLASS, AGRICULTURAL COURSE, *First Term.*—Botany. Enough of the minute structure of plants is given during the first part of the term to afford the student a proper foundation for the physiology of plants which follows, occupying a greater part of the course.

The student becomes familiar, by the use of the microscope, with the principal tissues and tissue-system of plants, also chlorophyll, starch-grains, etc.

Illustrative experiments in simple plant physiology are made by the students in the laboratory.

Instructions is given by lectures and observations in the laboratory.

SENIOR CLASS, AGRICULTURAL COURSE, *Second Term.*—Botany. As a continuation of the course in plant physiology, the

Senior class, agricultural division, will be given one-half term's instruction in the morphology, development and life histories of typical forms of the lower plants, such as fungi, algae, mosses, ferns, etc. Special attention will be given to the economic species of fungi.

One afternoon each week during the half term will be given to this work in the laboratory.

SENIOR CLASS, AGRICULTURAL CLASS, *First Term.*— Entomology. The student first becomes familiar with the external and internal anatomy of the grasshopper, and with the life-history and metamorphosis of some typical insect. Then he is given a systematic view of the insect as a whole, paying special attention to insects injurious to vegetation and to methods of combating them. The work is illustrated by specimens.

One afternoon a week is given to the study of typical insects illustrating the different orders.

JUNIOR CLASS, *First Term.*—Geology. Twelve weeks si given to the study of geology according to the following outline: Formation of soils by atmospheric, acqueous, organic, and ingenus agencies; the general form and structure of the earth; animal and plant remains, illustrated by charts, minerals, and fossils.

Text Book: Bridgam's Geology.

ENGLISH.

W. H. MAGRUDER, PROFESSOR.

The object of this department is to give the student a practical knowledge of English, and, with such knowledge, the liberal culture that must follow a close study of language. To this end it proposes:

1. To give (a) a critical knowledge of our vernacular in its grammatical and idiomatic constructions; to give (b) a general knowledge of its etymological history and its kinship to other languages; and to give (c) as full a knowledge of its literature and the history of its literature as can be acquired in the very limited time allowed for this study.

2. To teach the canons of literary criticism deduced from a study of some of the world's best books.

3. To give such facility in composition, both written and oral, as the natural ability of the student makes possible.

To accomplish the purposes outlined above, the following work is assigned:

FRESHMAN—THREE TERMS.—Afternoon work, one hour a week in declamation.

TWO TERMS.—Forenoon work, five hours a week in higher English. Themes by every member of the class on subjects in American literature each half-term during the last term of recitation in this study.

SOPHOMORE—THREE TERMS.—Forenoon work, four hours a week in rhetoric (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday); one hour a week in English etymology. Themes every half-term on subjects assigned in narration, description, exposition, argumentation, and persuasion.

JUNIOR—THREE TERMS.—Literary Criticism, five hours a week during the first term. A theme of one thousand words (or more) on an assigned literary subject is written in the presence of the professor by each member of this class, is read before his class-mates, and is criticised by them and by the professor. Literature five hours a week, second and third terms. Themes on subjects assigned by the professor as above.

ADDRESSES, ESSAYS, ETC.—With the third term of the Freshman year is begun the composing of extended essays, the first two terms being devoted to a preparation for this work by the writing of shorter themes. Each member of the Sophomore class delivers two addresses on industrial or scientific subjects before the assembled class and its instructor. Each Junior delivers three addresses on industrial or scientific subjects before the Faculty and Corps of Students. Every Senior delivers three addresses on subjects of his own selection, approved, however, by the professor in whose department he writes. The last of these constitutes the graduating thesis.

MATHEMATICS.

B. M. WALKER, PROFESSOR.

The object of this department is to furnish thorough and practical instruction in the pure and applied mathematics which it embraces.

FRESAMAN CLASS, *Three Terms.*—Algebra the entire session, devoting the fiirst term to the fundamental operations of alge-

bra, equations of first degree, and the solution of groups of similtaneous equations; the second and third terms, to formation of powers, radical equations, ratio and proportion, and general theory of equations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS, *Three Terms.*—First and second terms in geometry; third term in algebra, mechanical and textile courses Trigonometry.

JUNIOR CLASS, *First Term.*—Plane and spherical trigonometry. Second Term, Mechanical Course, analytic geometry of two and three dimensions. Third Term, Surveying. The use of the field instruments for the surveyor and engineer is carefully explained in the section room and minutely illustrated on the field. The class is then carefully instructed in the best methods of land, city, trigonometrical, topographical. and mining surveying, leveling railway curves, and underground traversing.

The field notes obtained from actual field work by the students are used in teaching how the office or indoor work is done.

The students themselves use the instruments, make the measurements, calculate the areas, plot the work, and construct the maps.

SENIOR CLASS, *First Term.*—Agricultural Course, Elementary Mechanics. The composition, resolution and equilibrium of forces, rectilinear and periodic, curvilinear and rotary motion, elementary machines, and mechanics of liquids and gases, with original exercises.

Mechanical Course: Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus.

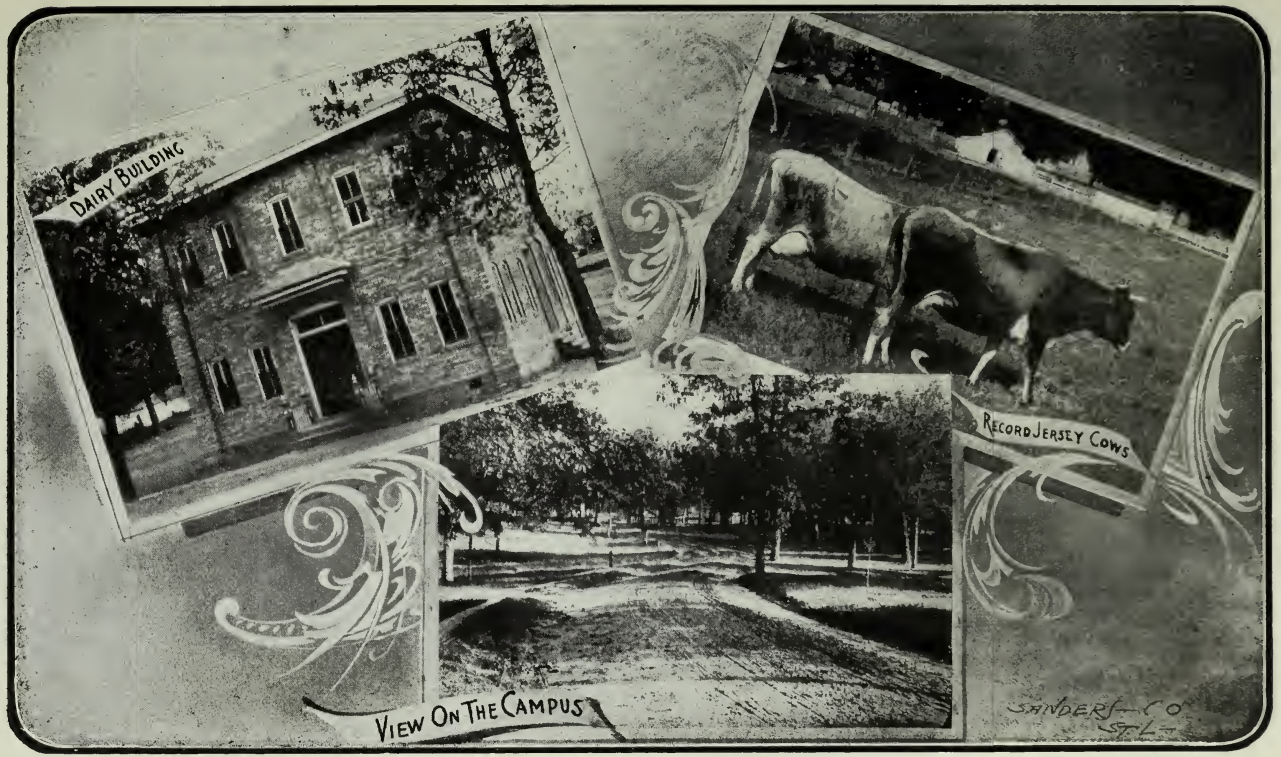
Second Term, Agricultural Course: Agricultural Engineering half of the term. Mechanical Course: Integral Calculus and Mechanics.

Third Term, Agricultural Course: Astronomy half of the term.

Mechanical Course: Mechanics and Astronomy.

The instruction in the department of mathematics is conveyed, partly by lectures and partly by the systematic study of approved text-books. The progress of each student in the different classes is tested constantly by his being called upon to apply the principles acquired to the independent solution of original exercises.

Book-keeping: The Freshman class is given a course in book-keeping and banking for a term of three months. The instruction is thoroughly practical and fits one to take charge of any ordinary set of books.


DAIRY BUILDING
RECORD JERSEY COWS
VIEW ON THE CAMPUS
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MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

I. D. SESSUMS, Acting Professor.

The course of instruction in this department is both theoretical and practical.

Theoretical instruction is given the Junior class by recitations in the Infantry Drill Regulations and Guard Manual, United States Army, and by lectures on the organization and administration of armies, the *material* of war, and the elementary principles of the art of war. Students are required to prepare in the class-room the usual reports and returns pertaining to a company.

Practical instruction is given in Artillery and Infantry Drill Regulations.

In artillery drill regulations the Sophomore class receives instruction during the third term in the service, mechanical manoeuvers, etc., of the field piece.

In infantry drill regulations the instruction for all the classes continues from the opening of the session until December 1st, and from March 1st until close of the session. The course of drills covers the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion in close order; the squad, platoon, company, and battalion in extended order; ceremonies, guard duty, small arms target practice, etc.

For the above practical instruction the College is provided with 300 Springfield Cadet Rifles and infantry accoutrements, and with a liberal allowance of ball and blank cartridges for small arms, and blank cartridges for field pieces

For purposes of discipline and for practical instruction, the student body is organized as a battalion of infantry of four companies with major and regular commissioned and non-commissioned staff. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the battalion are appointed from those students who have been most active and soldier-like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment; due regard being had for academic standing and for length of service in the battalion.

The battalion is under the immediate command of the Commandment of Students, who is the Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The students are at all times under military control, and are thus taught habits of promptness and regularity, and of obedience to lawful authority; at the same time they become accustomed to the proper exercise of authority over others.

HISTORY AND CIVICS.

J. M. WHITE, Professor.

Instruction is given in this department by means of text-books, supplemented by lectures and debates.

The assignment is as follows: The Freshmen, take English history one term; Agricultural Sophomores, general history one term, supplemented by three terms of history reading, one hour a week; the Mechanical and Textile Sophomores, general history one term; Agricultural Juniors, civil government and political economy one term, supplemented by two terms of collateral reading, two hours a week; the Mechanical and Textile Juniors, civil government and political economy one term; the Agricultural Seniors, psychology and ethics one tern.

English History.—In the study of this subject attention is directed to the general development of the English people, and to the great cost in treasure. and in blood of both civil and religious liberty. The facts are studied with a view to tracing causes and relationships. Emphasis is given to points connected with our own history and institutions.

General History.—The time alloted to this subject is too short to engage, to any great extent, in special historical investigation, but ample opportunity is given for the student to get a fair grasp of the main course of human events. The aim is to give stimulus to further reading and a general foundation for historical knowledge.

Civil Government.—The object kept constantly in view in the teaching of this subject is, that it is a training for citizenship, and to this end the origin, history, growth and development of our governmental institutions receive attention; the constitution of Mississippi is read, and as close a study of the constitution of the United States is made as circumstances will permit.

Political Economy.—The purpose in the teaching of this subject is to give a fairly comprehensive view of the field of economics. The elements of production, exchange, distribution, and consumption are studied. The economies of the industries are emphasized by extended papers and collateral reading.

Psychology and Ethics.—The Agricultural Seniors take these subjects the third term, psychology the first half of the term, and ethics the second half. The work embraces the elementary essentials, and while the time is too short to make extensive research into these subjects, enough is done to make their study highly profitable. The department is fairly well supplied with maps, charts, and reference books.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

J. C. HERBERT, PROFESSOR IN CHARGE.

This department owes its existence to the Act of the State Legislature by which the College itself was established and organized. It is designed to furnish a thorough, elementary education to young men, particularly sons of farmers, who are deprived of the advantages of a good high school near their home; also, to prepare for the Freshman class such as desire to take the College course.

The number of students admitted into this department is determined each year by the number that can be accommodated in the dormitory in excess of those in the regular College classes.

COURSE OF STUDY—The course of study requires only one year for its completion. Those who fail to complete in that time will not be promoted to the Freshman class; but may, if they choose, review the course the next session.

The subjects taught are the following: English grammar and composition, penmanship, declamation, arithmetic, bookkeeping, elementary algebra, geography, United States History, agriculture, horticulture, and drawing.

An examination of the foregoing list will show that an effort has been made to unite as advantageously as possible literary and industrial subjects in even the first year's course; in order that, from the outset, thought and labor may be kept in close contact and sympathy. By this means the College endeavors to make of its students workers who are thinkers and thinkers who are workers; the general accomplishment of which great end would go far towards the solution of the vexed problems of capital and labor.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.—Instruction in all branches of the course is as thorough and as practical as the nature of the subject will admit. Practical, not in the narrow, indefinite sense in which that word is generally used, but in its truer, fuller meaning as applied to any kind of instruction that increases knowledge and, at the same time, develops skill and mental power in the the learner.

Special attention is paid to composition writing by the students in order that thereby they may acquire a correct and ready use of the English language; exercises in dictation, punctuation, use of capitals, paraphrasing, and reproduction, together with the writing of letters, business forms, short essays and biographical sketches, are the main features of this line of work.

In the study of geography the student for the first term begins a "nature study." The teaching of this subject is intended to be

along the line recommended by the Committee of Ten. By this teaching, geography is given a broader scope than was comprised in the old definitions. The pupil is taught not merely to locate the grand divisions of the earth, to tell where things are, but is also taught why they are so. Considered in this light, geography, comprising position, soil, climate, natural resources, and general physical conditions, is shown to the pupil as having a broad scope, and as of vast importance.

The great aim in teaching United States History is to give the pupil an insight into the real treasures of history, to create a taste for reading wholesome literature. The pupil are required to learn the leading facts and dates; after this, the work takes a broader scope, and considerable time is spent in studying the lives of great historic characters, in learning of the manners and customs, of the government, of the general civilization and progress during the different historic epochs of the country.

Particular stress is laid upon the business portion of arithmetic, percentage, partnership, etc., preparatory to the study of book-keeping during the last term. Book-keeping is taught through single entry only, the study being completed in the Freshman year.

During the first half of the fall term instruction in agriculture is given by means of an elementary text-book, supplemented by explanations and illustrated by simple experiments made by the instructor. Instruction in horticulture by the Professor of Horticulture is given for six weeks during the first term; and elementary mechanical drawing is taught two hours a week during the entire year.

The department has a somewhat modest equipment in the way of apparatus, comprising globes, maps, charts, a set of arithmetical forms for the more efficient teaching of the various branches.

For details as to entrance, information may be had by reference to Specimen Examinations in this catalogue.

Experiment Station.

W. L. HUTCHINSON, DIRECTOR.

BUILDINGS.—The office building of the Station is a two-story structure with eight rooms. A part af the College laboratory building is used for chemical work, while the two-story creamery building is used jointly by the College and Station. The main barn, used for teams and storing crops, is twenty-six by one hundred feet. Other buildings are a two-story barn for the dairy cattle, a barn for the beef cattle, a barn for the sheep and one for the team of mules used on the campus and for hauling. It also has a vegetation house for pot experiments, and other necessary sheds and out-buildings.

LIVE STOCK.—The live stock belonging to the Station and used in its work, consists of the necessary teams, a herd of beef cattle, a herd of pure bred Jersey cattle, and a flock of sheep. A pure bred Augus bull is at the head of the beef herd in which there are about thirty cows. A pure bred Dorset buck heads the flock of sheep.

OUTLINE OF STATION WORK.

CHEMISTRY.

Soils.—A study of the chemical and physical composition of the different soils of the State.

Pot experiments to determine the fertilizer needs of the different classes or types and the crops best adapted to them.

A study of the *worn* soils as to the causes of exhaustion and how best to improve them.

A study of conditions of *Water Supply* in our soils and how best to improve poor conditions.

A study of several rotations on the productiveness of soils.

A study of the Artesian waters in the State.

Sundry other work which arises in other lines of Station work.

AGRICULTURE.

Corn.—Test of varieties: as feed, ensilage, shredded fodder, and corn fodder.

Grasses and Forage Plants.—Field and pasture tests with melilotus. vetch, oats, cowpeas, lespedeza, Bermuda grass, sorgum, etc., etc.

Making a Permanent Pasture.—Grasses used: Bermuda, Orchard, red top, blue grass, lespedeza, red and white clover, turf oats, and vetch.

Beef.—To determine our facilities for raising good beef cows with home grown stuff with especial reference to good pastures and cotton products.

To test the difference between our scrub and grade Jersey cattle and grades of good beef quality. As is well known, quality mainly determines the difference between profit and loss.

The beef calves are divided into groups and each group given a different treatment for the purpose of testing the merits of certain methods for the production of beef.

Sheep.—The work with sheep is similar in every way to the experiments being made with beef cattle.

One of the principal lines of work consists in practical feeding tests to determine the relative values or the feedstuffs commonly used in the State.

HORTICULTURE.

The principal work in horticulture that is being done is the testing of varieties of peaches, plums, strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries.

Peaches.—More than a hundred varieties of peaches are being tested, including the following: Jessie Kerr, Japan Blood, Alexander, Early Rivers, Troth's Early,Champion, Triumph, Elberta, Tillotson, Chinese Honey, Peento, May Beauty, Mountain Rose, Lady Ingold, Amelia, Foster, Husted's Early, Family Favorite, Crawford's Early, Gen. Lee, Thurber, Wager, Globe, Wheatland,

Muir, Lemon Cling, Orange, William's Cling, Smock Free, Chair's Choice, Lemon Free, Wonderful, Mrs. Brett, Chinese Free, Chinese Cling, Snow Cling, Crawford's Late, O. M. Free, O. M. Cling, Steven's Rareripe, Stump the World, Sallie Worrell, Heath Cling, Ringold Mammoth Cling, Steadly, Piquet's Late, Salway, Eaton's Golden, Sneed, Beauty Blush, Emma, Crosby, Hugh's L. X. L, Everbearing, Stinson's October, Greensboro, Nix Late, Bilyne's Late, Busten's October, Baldwin's Late, Angel Onderdonk, Pallas, Cobler's Indian, Imperial, Victoria, Mamie Ross, Waldo, and Mathew's Beauty.

There is also a commercial orchard with 1,000 Elberta trees and 50 trees of Triumph.

Plum.—Varieties (two or three of each kind)—Red June, Prunus Pisardii, Shropshire' Damson, Washington, Prune Tragedy, Coe's Golden Drop, Fellemberg, German Prune, Lombard, Shipper's Pride, Abundance, Berckman's Sweet Botan, Prunus Simoni, Satsuma, Ogon, Burbank Willard, Wickson, Milton, Wayland, Pottawottamie, Wild Goose, and Chase.

Small Fruits.—There is also being tested about one hundred and twenty varieties of strawberries and fifteen varieties each of blackberries and raspberries.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

Value of Feeding Stuff—Experiments are conducted to determine the relative value, for dairy purposes, of raw and steamed cotton seed, corn meal and corn-and-cob meal, corn meal and wheat bran; cowpea hay and Johnson grass hay, Bermuda hay, lespedeza hay, and sorghum hay; corn silage and sorghum silage; also the effect of these feeds on the milk and butter produced.

Record of Herd.—The cost of keeping cows for one year is being determined, as is, also, the amount of milk and butter produced, and its value when sold as milk, butter, or cream; the best method of handling and feeding cows to secure the largest profits; seven-day tests of cows for dairymen; the change in per cent of fat in milk due to advance in lactation, and the cost of raising calves.

Handling the Milk.—The best methods of ripening cream are being studied, as well as the effect, on the quality of butter, of churning at different temperatures, and the effect of pasteurizing cream.

VETERINARY.

Southern Cattle Fever.—Susceptible cattle are being inoculated with defibrinated blood of native cattle to render them immune.

Contagious Disaases.—Work is done to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

BOTANY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

I. A study of the chicken mite with remedies.

II. A study of the life history of insects injurious to pecans. and remedies.

III. A study of the habits, life histories, and remedies of the malarial mosquitos of Mississippi.

IV. Observations on the horn-fly, with special reference to spraying for same.

V. Identification of specimens and information concerning the same.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORK.

During the months of July and August twenty-five or more farmers' institutes are held in different parts of the State. These institutes are held at such places as make application for them. The total number of farmers who attend these meetings is about two thousand.

Military Organization.

PROF. J. C. HARDY,....PRESIDENT, HEAD OF MILITARY DEP'T.
COL. I. D. SESSUMS, ...COMMANDANT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

J. C. NEILSON.....Major, Commanding Battalion
L. GILLIS... Captain and Adjutant
L. G. Shelton..... First Lieutenant and Quartermaster

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

T. D. ROWAN.....Sergeant-Major
E. E. HUDSON.....Ordnance Sergeant
C. B. HAMILTON..... Chief Bugler

COMPANY A.

J. D. GUYTON..... Captain
R. T. MITCHELL.....First Lieutenant
C. D. FEATHERSTON.....Second Lieutenant
R. C. COWAN.....First Sergeant

SERGEANTS.

C. E. ESTES..... L. T. RHODES
W. K. WALKER..... W. V. CONNELL

CORPORALS.

H. D. SHAW. J. R. WATSON
H. F. MCSHANE..... J. M. PACE
E. T. BIRDSONG.....D. B. MCWILLIAMS

COMPANY B.

H. S. CHILTON..... Captain
J. W. CARR..... First Lieutenant
H. L. WINSTON.... Second Lieutenant
T. G. HUGHES First Sergeant

SERGEANTS.

R. S. WASHINGTON.....H. E. PIGFORD
H. H. PEARSON E. N. BROYLES

CORPORALS.

H. E. Savely.....R. D. Nance
W. Stark.....W. B. Harrison
W. V. Reed.....C. B. Mayo

COMPANY C.

D. H. Crawford.....Captain
E. Hairston.....First Lieutenant
J. E. Craig.....Second Lieutenant
R. M. Hopkins.....First Sergeant

SERGEANTS.

C. B. Hopkins.....N. Gillis
R. H. Adams.....S. Ewing

CORPORALS.

W. H. Winters.....W. C. Muldrow
C. L. Colson.....G. E. Brandt
T. H. Moore.....(vacant)

COMPANY D.

T. C. Hannah.....Captain
H. Fox.....First Lieutenant
C. D. North.....Second Lieutenant
H. C. Stiles.....First Sergeant

SERGEANTS.

H. A. Walker.....L. D. Booth
H. M. Holliday.....T. W. Holmes
C. E. Lilly.....(vacant)

CORPORALS.

W. P. Tatum.....J. E. O'Kelly
J. M. Hairston.....E. E. Hopkins

Register of Students.

GRADUATE STUDENTS,

Miss Clara S. Ludlow, B. Sc.....Biology
J. E. McKell, B. Sc. Mechanic Arts
I. D. Sessums, B. Sc.....Chemistry
C. R. Stark, B. Sc.....Mathematics
C. R. Stockard, B. Sc.....Biology
W. S. Welch, B. Sc.....Chemistry.

UNDER GRADUATES.

SENIOR CLASS.

Agricultural Course.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Carothers, Miss L. M,	Oktibbeha	Harrington, Miss S.M.	Oktibbeha
Chilton, H. S	Issaquena	Miller, Miss R. M...	Oktibbeha
Crawford, D. H	Chickasaw	Mitchell, R. T	Panola
Gillespie, Miss L. C...	Oktibbeha	Shelton, L. G	Lee
Gillis, L.	Jefferson	Ware, Miss B. G	Oktibbeha

Mechanical Course.

Carr, J. W	Lowndes	Hairston, E	Lowndes
Craig, J. E..	Claiborne	Hannah, T. C	Oktibbeha
Fox, H	Clay	Kimbrough, J. M	Kemper
Guyton, J. D	Attala	Neilson, J. C	Lowndes
		Winston, H. L	Adams

IRREGULARS.

Agricultural Course.

Ludlow, Miss C. S. .Oktibbeha McKell, Miss A. B...Oktibbeha

Mechanical Course.

Johnson, H. F.....N. O., La North, C. D.....Hinds

JUNIOR CLASS.

Agricultural Course.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Adams, R. H.	Clarke	Nolan R. L.	Washington
Barr, F. E.	Oktibbeha	Pearson, H. H.	Oktibbeha
Brandt, J. B.	Harrison	Rhodes, L. T.	Choctaw
Cowan, R. C.	Jackson	Ricks, J. R.	Oktibbeha
Drane, H. D	DeSoto	Rowan, T. D.	Monroe
Estes, C. E.	Clarke	Wofford, W. J.	Lowndes
Featherston, C. D.	Noxubee	Walker, H. A.	Clarke
Holliday, H. M.	Oktibbeha	Washington, R. S.	Oktibbeha
Muris, H.	Monterey, Mex		

Mechanical Course

Alston, W. Oktibbeha Hudson, E. E. ...Oktibbeha
Connell, W. V. Lowndes Hughes, T. G. LeFlore
Harrington, R. A. ...Oktibbeha Hull, E. J. Hinds
Hopkins, C. B. Lowndes Stiles, H. C. Oktibbeha
Hopkins, R. M. Lowndes Walker, W. K. Fulton, Ky

IRREGULARS.

Agricultural Course.

Burkitt, H. L. Monroe Wood, H. G. Monroe
Page, W. O Oktibbeha

Mechanical Course.

Casteel, C. G. Lauderdale Haden, F. A Attala
Garner, P. P. Noxubee Mosley, N. L. Wilkinson

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Bennett, C. L.	Clay	Martin, S. Q.	Copiah
Brandt, G. E.	Harrison	Mason, J. M.	Lowndes
Birdsong, E. T.	Warren	Mayo, C. B.	Lowndes
Booth, L. D.	Monroe	Moore, T. H.	Holmes
Broyles, E. N.	Lowndes	Morton, W. E.	Lowndes
Carothers, Miss R. B.	Oktibbeha	Muldrow, W. C.	Oktibbeha
Clower, W. M.	Holmes	Neyland, R. S.	Wilkinson
Colson, C. L.	Claiborne	O'Kelly, J. E	Adams
Eaton, J. H.	Smith	Pigford, H. E.	Lauderdale
Ewing, S.	Hinds	Puller, F. S.	Oktibbeha
Ford, T. B.	Webster	Pulliam, R. A.	Chickasaw
Gillis, N.	Jefferson	Reed, W. V.	Choctaw
Gwin, R. M.	Holmes	Robert, J. J.	Oktibbeha
Halbert, W. A.	Lowndes	Robert, S. A.	Oktibbeha
Hardy, C. A.	Jones	Rogers, J. C.	Oktibbeha
Harrison, W. B.	Yalobusha	Savely, H. E	Chickasaw
Holmes, T. W.	Attala	Shaw, H. D	Carroll
Hopkins, E. E.	Lowndes	Shaw, W. G.	Chickasaw
Lanier, E. B.	Oktibbeha	Stark, W.	Oktibbeha
Lilly, C, E.	Lee	Tatum, W. P.	Hinds
McShane, H. F.	Leflore	Winters, W. H	Jefferson
Magruder, Miss K. H.	Oktibbeha	Wood. C. L	Wilkinson

IRREGULARS.

Bridges, E. R.	Oktibbeha	McElroy, W. L.	Union
Cooke, G. W.	Oktibbeha	Mitchell, C. J.	Tunica
Critz, I. C.	Oktibbeha	Mullen, R. L.	Copiah
Davis, F. C.	Quitman	Nance, R. D.	Holmes
Gartrell, L. M.	DeSoto	Pace, J. M.	Madison
Hairston, J. M.	Lowndes	Scales, H. L.	Oktibbeha
Hinton, S. H.	Marshall	Tanner, J. E.	Monroe
Kelly, R. E	Attala	Taylor, C. K.	Claiborne
Kallock, D. C.	Harrison	Thompson, F. W.	Monroe
Lopez, J. F.	Monterey, Mex	Wait, V. M.	Tate
McCormick, W. E.	Lauderdale	Ware, Miss T. B.	Oktibbeha
		Watson, J. R.	Holmes

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Adams, J. E.	Kemper	McKinzie, W. E.	Smith
Alexander, J. E.	Jasper	McMullin, C. C.	Tallahatchie
Allen, J. R.	Montgomery	McWilliams, D. B.	Kemper
Allen, N R.	Carroll	Madison, L. J.	Hancock

NAME	COUNTY
Allen, R. M.	Pike
Alston, J. T.	Oktibbeha
Ames, E. V.	Noxubee
Anderson, H. M.	Lee
Anderson, S. B.	Lauderdale
Ard, J.	Oktibbeha
Bailey, S. M.	Lauderdale
Barnes, W. J.	Covington
Barnett, J. C.	Madison
Barrett, J. L.	Kemper
Beard, W. R.	Lowndes
Bell, L. S.	Hinds
Boisclair, M. D.	Coahoma
Brown, G. L.	Lee
Chaney, E. W.	E. Feliciana, La.
Chapman, A. H.	Newton
Clarke, J. M.	Clarke
Clower, J. H.	Holmes
Coleman, J. A.	Noxubee
Coman, J. G.	Hinds
Davis, Miss E. L.	Yazoo
Davis, J. G.	Madison
Davis, W. V.	Attala
Dulin, R. W	Monroe
Eaton, E. E.	Smith
Eaton, O. B.	Smith
Eldridge, A.	Madison
Ellington, W. Q.	Copiah
Ellis, R. E.	Alcorn
Fairly, H. J.	Jefferson
Fleming, G. A	Lawrence
Flournoy, R.	Lowndes
Foster, R. G.	Claiborne
Fox, J. W.	Clay
Gabbert, J. T.	Tate
Garrett. L. F	Madison
Gates, G. L	Panola
Gibbs, H. D.	Hinds
Glenn, W. E.	Winston
Grace, J. R.	Tippah
Graves, T.	Yazoo
Green, C. V.	Chickasaw
Guynes, A. M.	Copiah
Hairston, J. E.	Lowndes
Mahon, E. C.	Marshall
Malone, J. A.	Marshall
Manning, H.	Hinds
Martin, J. M.	Lauderdale
Maxwell, A. J.	Oktibbeha
Maxwell, C. M.	Oktibbeha
Mayfield, O. S.	Smith
Merrill, N. A.	Jasper
Miither, J. K.	Harrison
Minor. L.	Noxubee
Mock, S. B.	Franklin
Montgomery, W. A.	Oktibbeha
Moore, R. E.	Holmes
Mortimer, W. H.	Montgomery
Moss, B. L.	Jones
Myers, G. F.	Memphis, Tenn
Myers, R. M.	Lauderdale
Nixon, O. W.	Holmes
Nurse, S. J.	Washington
Oakley, W. M.	Oktibbeha
Ogden, L. B.	Adams
Overstreet, H.	Kemper
Overstreet, P. C.	Kemper
Parker, G. M.	Jones
Perkins, J. B.	Oktibbeha
Price, W. P.	Claiborne
Purnell, R. H.	Montgomery
Rea, G.	Copiah
Reid, S. E.	Chickasaw
Robinson, B. T.	Perry
Rogers, E. D.	Covington
Rogers, R. F.	Oktibbeha
Rush, T. V.	Claiborne
*Rushing, A. F.	Oktibbeha
Sandell, A. H.	Pike
Saunders, M. A.	Oktibbeha
Scales, N. B.	Lowndes
Sharp, J. T.	Madison
Shields, D. A.	Hinds
Short, R. S.	Panola
Spencer, C. E.	Lee
Spencer, J. W.	Copiah
Statham, C. H.	Hinds
Staton, L.	Tallahatchie

*Dead

NAME	COUNTY
Hall, M. M	Attala
Hamilton, C. B	Hinds
Harmon, S. M	Lauderdale
Harris, C. N	Hinds
Herren, A	Yazoo
Herrington, S. E	Kemper
Hester, C. F	Neshoba
Holcombe, C. F	Grenada
Howell, J. W	Holmes
Hummer, G. E	Noxubee
Hunter, J. W	Lauderdale
Hurlbutt, L. H	Lauderdale
Jackson, C. A	Attala
Jackson, T. F	Noxubee
Johnson, P W	Clarke
Jones, I. L	Carroll
Jones, S. W	Quitman
Kethley, J. V	Copiah
Lea, F. M	Amite
Lofton, A. C	Franklin
Lowe, J. D	Carroll
McCollum, K F	Copiah
McCulley, H. E	Winston
Overstreet, H	Kemper
Stevens, S. R	Pike
Stevens, R. E	Copiah
Stigler, D. B	Holmes
Taylor, F. C	Claiborne
Thayer, N. W	Leflore
Tillery, C. E	St. Helena, La
Tomlinson, E. E	Oktibbeha
Turner, O. F	Rankin
Vinson, F. F	Kemper
Walley, C. W	Green
Wellborn, G	Jones
Wellborn, H. B	Marion
Welch, J	Covington
Welch, R. R	Covington
Williams, E. C	Leflore
Wilson, R. S	Chickasaw
Windham, B. F	Jones
Wingo, O. P	Pontotoc
Wingo, T. M	Pontotoc
Woods, M. L	Yalobusha
Wooten, J. A	Clay
Wortham, T. G	Washington
Wynne, H. C	Grenada

IRREGULARS

Bell, W. A	Leflore
Bynum, N. W	Alcorn
Hicks, H. I	Lauderdale
Lowe, R. E	Copiah
Prentice, R. E	Pearl River

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Adams, M	Hinds
Alford, T. S	Pike
Allen, D. W	Leake
Allen, H. O	Pike
Amberg, D. V	Fulton Ky
Anderson, H. E	Monroe
Ansley, F. A	Hancock
Ayres, W. R	Leake
Bacot, H. M	Pike
Baddley, O. F	Yalobusha
Ball, G. C	Pike
McGehee, I. E	Franklin
McGraw, F. A	Yazoo
McGrew, L. B	Covington
McIngvale, G	DeSoto
McKell, Miss M. T	Oktibbeha
McKie, L. B	Marshall
McMillan, J. N	Attala
McMillan, W. A	Monroe
McPhail, C. T	Copiah
Malone, G	Holmes
Mars, H. F	Lauderdale

NAME	COUNTY
Barnett, I. E.	Leake
Barrentine, J. H.	Leflore
Baskerville, J. W.	Yalobusha
Baylis, J. E.	Perry
Beristain, R.	Revillagigedo, Mex
Billington, H. P.	Oktibbeha
Bishop, W. D.	Lowndes
Bonney, H. C.	Yazoo
Boyer, J. C.	Sunflower
Bradley, W. E.	Sunflower
Bransford, L.	Monroe
Brickel, C.	Yazoo
Brooks, P. A.	Lowndes
Brower, C. C.	Coahoma
Brown, C. L.	Chickasaw
Brown, E. M.	Jefferson
Brown, W. J.	Jefferson
Burges, H. C.	Attala
Bush, C. L.	Jones
Bush, W. L.	Noxubee
Byrd, A. F.	Covington
Calhoun. J. C.	Memphis, Tenn
Calhoun, W. W.	Memphis, Tenn
Carpenter, J. M.	Oktibbeha
Carroll, S.	Oktibbeha
Chalk, A. W.	Lauderdale
Chandler, J. P.	Lauderdale
Clay, T. F.	Tallahatchie
Clemens, J. W.	Noxubee
Cooke, J. W.	Neshoba
Cox, W. C.	Lowndes
Craft, T. J.	Jones
Crooker, A. B.	Lauderdale
Cummings, L. D.	Oktibbeha
Cunningham, J. B.	Noxubee
Cunningham, A. G.	Noxubee
Davidson. C. W.	Wilkinson
Davis, J. R.	Lowndes
Donald, P. R.	Sunflower
Drane, F. S.	Lincoln
Drummond, W. H.	Washington
Duke, C. H.	Yalobusha
Eager, I. W.	Hinds
Edwards, A.	Oktibbeha
Edwards, W. T.	Oktibbeha
Martin, W. C	Jefferson
Massa, G. C.	Copiah
Mathews, O. F.	Bolivar
Maxwell, M.	Oktibbeha
Mahew, M. A.	St.Louis, Mo.
Mitchell, E. Q.	Panola
Montgomery, L. H.	Oktibbeha
Montgomery, T. M.	Oktibbeha
Morgan, J. Y.	Jackson
Morgan, T. P	Jackson
Mullen, J. P.	Copiah
Murphy, J. A.	Adams
Nason, G. M.	Oktibbeha
Natera, C.	Durango, Mex.
Nelson, E. W.	Amite
Newman, A. J.	Amite
Nichols, W. F.	Monroe
Norwood, J. B.	Covington
Oakley, F. M.	Oktibbeha
Oakley, H. W.	Benton
O'Donnell, G. C	Jones
Oliphant, L. H	Clarke
Oliver, S. E.	Pontotoc
O'Neill, T. J., Jr.	Lowndes
Opp, W.	Lauderdale
Owen, J. A.	Attala
Owen, J. W	Attala
Paine, S. L.	Monroe
Parker, N. M	Jones
Parks, W. H.	Lee
Payne, B. N.	Pike
Pentecost, E. N.	Carroll
Peterson, D. M.	DeSoto
Phillips, J. R.	Webster
Phillips, R. H	Lauderdale
Poole, D. C	Amite
Prichard, J. G.	Yazoo
Richey, J. S.	Oktibbeha
Pulleam, J. M.	Chikasaw
Roberts, B.	Sharkey
Robinson, V. J.	Oktibbeha
Roby, W. D.	Attala
Ross, J. B.	Madison
Ross, W. E.	Claiborne
Rust, J. T.	Yalobusha


GREENHOUSES OF THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
VACCINATING A COW FOR TEXAS FEVER
BEEF HERD.
SANDER-CO. ST.L

Ellis, W. H.....Sharkey
Farrell, R. M.....Hinds
Fletcher, E. R Jefferson
Foxworth, W. P.....Marion
Franklin, M.....Marshall
Frazier, A. V.....Winston
Fritz, O. A. Holmes
Gartrell, F. E.....DeSato
Gates, L. R.....Quitman
George, B. N.....Neshoba
Gilruth, T. K.....Yazoo
Godbold, J. L.....Franklin
Goodrum, B. L Warren
Grantham, W. S.....Carroll
Green, E. T.....Alcorn
Gregory, M. E.....Attala
Garrett, V. J.....Oktibbeha
Gartrell, C. S. DeSoto
Griffing, G. H.....Claiborne
Griffith, T. H.....Yazoo
Guy, L. T.....Grenada
Hagemeyer, R. E....Lauderdale
Hairston, R. E Lowndes
Halbert, J. W.....Lowndes
Hall, E. C.....Lauderdale
Hall, L. P Tate
Hamil, J. N.....Oktibbeha
Hammers, G. H Copiah
Harris, J. W.....Montgomery
Hartman, J. L.....Lowndes
Hartness, R. P.....Oktibbeha
Head, J. B.....Bollivar
Hemeter, W. L. Perry
Henderson, W.....Wilkinson
Henry, J. B.....Hinds
Herring, J. I.....Jefferson
Hester, W. E Copiah
Higdon, J. B.....Copiah
Hill, C. V. Grenada
Hillard, J. F.....Bollivar
Holt, W. R.....Alcorn
Howell, C. M Hinds
Hunt, H. E.....Oktibbeha
Jackson, D. T.....Tate
Jackson, F. Z.....Attala
James, E. L.....Harrison
Sanderson, V. D.....Chickasaw
Sansing, J. W. M.....Newton
Schlater, E. H.....Leflore
Schlater, R. B Leflore
Schultz, S. G.....Claiborne
Scott, E. W.....Washington
Sellers, R. P.....Oktibbeha
Sellers, T. G.....Oktibbeha
Shannon, W.....Coahoma
Sharbrough, J. O.....Jones
Sharbrough, R. P.....Jones
Shaw, S. P.....Jefferson
Shotts, R. S.....Lauderdale
Shropshire, N. F.....Oktibbeha
Simmons, E. O.....Pike
Smith, H. F.....Yalobusha
Smith, W.....Amite
Smith, W. J.....Madison
Sorrels, A. K.....Panola
Stewart, H.....Leake
Stewart, W. S.....DeSoto
Stiles, J. P.....Oktibbeha
Stiles, J. R.....Winston
Stone, S. A.....Claiborne
Strahan, C. E.....Perry
Street, W. F.....Leflore
Stubblefield, F. Y.....Yazoo
Sturdivant, J. K.....Tallahatchie
Suber. H. B.....Winston
Sullivan, J. S.....Tallahatchie
Sumrall, M. Q.....Ibera, La.
Tabor, W. W Adams
Terry, R. C.....Bolivar
Terry, F. A.....Hinds
Thompson, L. W.....Madison
Topp, D. C.....Grenada
Toulme, H. V.....Hancock
Turley, E. C., Jr.....Tate
Valentine, S. D.....Clay
Vassar, W. E.....Adams
Vinson, A. G.....Kemper
Wade, F. D Copiah
Watkins, J. M.....Neshoba
Watkins, N. H.....Kemper
Watson, J. H.....Holmes
Watson, T. C.....Monroe

Jepsen. F. M.....Tunica
Johnston, E. E.....Pontotoc
Jones, H.....Attala
Jones, L.....Monroe
Jones, T. S.....Oktibbeha
Keene, W. H.....Yazoo
Kennedy, D. W.....Pike
Lake, E. J.....Tunica
Leggett, A. T.....Pike
Lewis, R. E.....Oktibbeha
Litchliter, J. W.....Warren
Lloyd, W. J.....Copiah
Lyle, T. C.....Lauderdale
Lynn, C. W.....Yazoo
McCaleb, S. B.....Adams
McGarry, T. J.....Jefferson
Watson, W. E.....Hinds
Webb, J. R.....Pike
Webster, H. O.....Lauderdale
Welch, R. R., Jr.....Covington
Whitaker, J. A.....Wilkinson
Whitehead, G. M...Montgomery
Wilkins, A. G.....Noxubee
Wilkinson, J. M.....Warren
Williams, H. A.....Hinds
Williams, J. K.....Alcorn
Williams, R. E.....Oktibbeha
Wilmot, L. L.....Washington
Wilson, J. R.....Neshoba
Wise, G. B.....Copiah
Witty, P. D.....Montgomery
Wood, J. C.....Oktibbeha

STUDENTS TAKING SPECIAL COURSES.

NAME	COUNTY.	COURSE.
Leavell, R. H.	Houston Texas.	Agriculture
Majure, W. E.	Neshoba.	Agriculture
Maxwell, J. W.	Oktibbeha.	Textile
Wood, C. L.	Clay.	Chemistry

SUMMARY.

Graduate Students	6
Agricultural Seniors	10
Mechanical Seniors	9
Agricultural Juniors	17
Mechanical Juniors	10
Sophomores	44
Freshmen	145
Irregulars	39
Preparatory Students	236
Special Course	4
Total	517
Less one counted twice	1
Total	516

Degrees Conferred.

COMMENCEMENT DAY, 1900.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

NAME	COUNTY	NAME	COUNTY
Anderson, E. R.	Winston	Ludlow, Miss C. S.	Oktibbeha
Baker, T. W.	Monroe	Moss, B. B.	Jones
Davis, J. J.	Winston	McKell, W. T.	Oktibbeha
Dukate, E. L.	Harrison	Reed, A. E.	Choctaw
Gallaway, Miss E. B.	Attala	Royals, T. E.	Lauderdale
Garner, A. W.	Pike	Smith, A. C. L.	Jones
Hairston, S. H.	Lowndes	Thompson, I.G.,	E. Filiciana, La.
Young, H. G.	Oktibbeha		

MECHANICAL COURSE.

NAME	COUNTY	NAME	COUNTY
Stark, C. R.	Oktibbeha	Welch, W. E.	Covington

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Evans, Dr. W. A. Chicago, Ill.

Awards in 1900.

SENIOR PRIZE.

Fifty dollars from Senator H. D. Money for the best Industrial or Scientific address delivered at Commencement.

E. L. Dukate..... Harrison County

ALUMNI MEDAL.

FOR THE BEST DEBATE IN THE JUNIOR CLASS.

L. Gillis.....Jefferson County

MAGRUDER MEDAL.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL SOPHOMORE ADDRESS DELIVERED AT COMMENCEMENT.

C. E. Estes.....Clarke County

DIALECTIC SOCIETY MEDAL.

PRIZE DECLAMATION.

H. E. Savely..... Chickasaw County

PHILOTECHNIC SOCIETY MEDAL.

PRIZE DECLAMATION.

O. C. Wainright.....Clarke County.

J. Z. GEORGE SCHOLARSHIP.

W. C. Muldrow.....Oktibbeha County

In early November, 1897, the President of the College received a letter from Mr. W. C. George, Greenwood, Miss., offering to make an endowment of $250.00 annually for the purpose of establishing a scholarship. In this letter Mr. George mentioned the deep interest always shown by his father, the late Senator George, in the welfare of the College, and asked that the scholar-

ship be known as the "J. Z. George Scholarship." The kind offer of Mr. George was gladly accepted by the President and Faculty, and the following rules for awarding this scholarship were adopted:

1. All regular Freshmen of good conduct who do an average of three hours a week of work known as "pay work" may be eligible as competitors.

II. That the award be made to the elegible member of the the Freshman class having the highest average grade in all subjects graded in the Freshman year.

III. That one-third of the total amount of the scholarship shall be paid the successful contestant in monthly installments during the the Sophomore, the Junior, and the Senior year of his course.

IV. If for any cause the winner of the scholarship shall permanently leave the College, the scholarship will be awarded to that eligible member of his class having the next highest grade.

Program for Commencement.

1901.

Sunday, June 16.

Commencement Sermon 11 A. M.
By Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D., Georgetown, Ky.

Sermon Before Y. M. C. A. 8:30 P. M.
By Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D., Georgetown, Ky.

Monday, June 17—Military Day.

Junior Addresses.....11:00 A. M.
Battalion Drill and Dress Parade..... 4:00 P. M.
Alumni Exercises..... 8:30 P. M.

Tuesday, June 18—Industrial Day.

Senior Addresses.....11:00 A. M.
Industrial Exhibits..... 3:00 P. M.
Junior Debate for Alumni Medal..... 8:30 P. M.

Wednesday, June 19—Commencement Day.

Annual Address 11:00 A. M.
By Hon. H. H. Hargrove, Shreveport, La.

Delivery of Medals and Diplomas.

CALENDAR FOR 1901-1902.

Session begins.....September 18, 1901
Half Term begins.....November 3, 1901
Second Term begins.....December 29, 1901
Half Term begins.....February 9, 1902
Third Term begins.....March 30, 1902
Half Term begins.....May 4, 1902
Commencement Sermon.....June 15, 1902
Annual Address and Delivery of Diplomas.....June 18, 1902

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